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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
† M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th „
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th „
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th „
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1903.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	E. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	---	5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharis, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	R. Cobol	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 24th April, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR;

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th April, at 12 noon, calling at Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 28th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th May 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

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Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—
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HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ANEROID BAROMETER OR WEATHER TELL-TALE.

APART from the necessity of every ship having to carry a Barometer under the conviction that the safety of a vessel may be promoted by a foreknowledge of the weather, who is there in India, Official or Merchant, who is not curious about the monsoon? The Governor of a Presidency, the Commissioner of a Division, the Collector of a District, the Forest Officer, &c., or the Merchant interested in the Agricultural Products of the Country are all more or less on the QUI VIVE for information as to meteorological changes for the good or otherwise of the Country, or for the safety or otherwise of speculation. This desire for information has developed a growing taste for instruments that will enable observers to foretell changes and which has also given a great impetus to the manufacture of that form of Barometer known as the ANEROID. As a simple weather indicator the ANEROID BAROMETER is, in many respects, superior to some of the varieties of Mercurial Barometer, while in its least expensive form its appearance is elegant and compact. The Aneroid has the advantage of being portable where the Mercurial Barometer is not. The Aneroid Barometer is admitted by the highest authorities to be fully equal to recording indications in such a manner as to enable observers to foretell weather, and there can be no doubt that it is an instrument which from the ingenuity displayed in its construction and the accuracy of its indications, is entitled to the highest confidence from the public.

We have now a collection of ANEROID BAROMETERS in circular form neatly cased in oak, of designs which would ornament the wall of any Club, Library, Office or Home and be found useful.

FROM Rs. 15-8 TO Rs. 90.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

WEDDING RECEPTIONS, EVENING PARTIES.

PICNICS DANCES AT HOME, ETC., ETC.
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES CAKES
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
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ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.: BOMBAY.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE
COOLEST SPOT
IN BOMBAY.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS
TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE
served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS.

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY CIVIL ENGINEERS REQUIRED as ASSISTANTS. Apply stating salary expected and send testimonials to the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1903, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES, required in connection with Original Works and Repairs to Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer Presidency District, from 1st May, 1903, to 30th April, 1904.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

WANTED a HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of Executive Engineer, Famine Feeder Lines, Bellary. Salary Rupees Eighty per mensem.

Must be intimately acquainted with construction work and quick at drawing and estimating from plans.

A. H. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 16th April, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN ARTHUR ROWLANDS, late Conductor, Unattached List, and Quartermaster of the Boer Prisoner's Camp, at Dityawala in Ceylon, European, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Dityawala aforesaid on the 3rd day of January, 1902, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, were granted on the 8th day of April, 1903, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of EDWARD LEWIS ROWLANDS, are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office in Standard Buildings, within the Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1903.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,

Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets.............................. Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income...................Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
- (a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
- (b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
- (c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
- (d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

EVERY WEAK MAN SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, Eng. 30 years' continuous success.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it lost? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. E. G. Georgacopulo's Household Furniture, etc., at the Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, to be SOLD TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENA'S & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

WRITE or Telephone No. 1025, for LIME, SAND, MORTAR, WHITING, NIRU, CEMENT, to CHOGLE & BHISEY BROS., Two Tanks, Mortar Mill, Bombay.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

WANTED an OFFICE MANAGER for RAJA DEEN DAYAL & Sons. None but a very smart, energetic and whole hearted man, an expert in correspondence and account keeping need Apply. Salary Rs. 60 with prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials and references.

WANTED from 1st June an experienced ASSISTANT PRINTER for the News Department of a Local Daily Paper. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Box No. "465 A," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

CYCLES for SEPOYS, with Cushion Tyres complete with one year guarantee for FREE REPAIRS, at Rs. 98 only.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
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FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

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Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Beans, Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds and Italian Lemons, Rs. 1-8 per 100.

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CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

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A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge.—Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn London, England.

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CAPITAL (paid up)..............................Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa;

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal town throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon applicaiton.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October), Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 48,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th April, 1903.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS........................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank of England.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Y. MATSUO,
Manager
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

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LYONS,
MANILA,
NAGASAKI,
NEW YORK,
PEKING,
PENANG,
RANGOON,
SAIGON,
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE,
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN,
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 3	Months........................	4
" 6	Months........................	4½
" 12	Months........................	5
" 2	Years........................	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
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GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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Application to be made in writing, enclosing copies of Testimonials, to the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, S. M. Railway, Hubli.

L. E. H. BROCK,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.
Hubli, 14th April, 1903.

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REGISTRY OF HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, GODOWNS, STABLES, is kept in our Office. Landlords and others wishing to Rent the same are Requested to send in particulars to the Undersigned, for Registration FREE OF CHARGE in order to facilitate the best means of meeting the requirements of the Lessors and Lessees. Apply to

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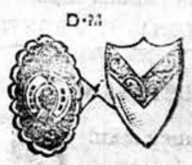

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Orders Carefully Executed.

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Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

"Samples Free on Application."

FREEBOOTER GIN.

DRY GIN / OLD TOM / HOLLAND / GENEVA. } Rs. 21 per case.

FREEBOOTER GIN IS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND ADMIRALTY.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Villa Berry, Warden Road, opposite the Battery, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by Benjamin and John Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery, and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built Victoria on C. spring by Windover, a handsome English-built mail phaeton by Fulker, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of D. ARDESEER BOLTON, Esq.

By order of the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeshir Wadia—

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted open quarters brougham, with rubber tyred wheels in very good order.

The property of another gentleman—

1 grey arab horse, 14-2, 7 years, goes well in harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ormsby House, Ormsby Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, first rate pictures and oleographs and table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, reach Brussels Carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. F. HURST.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Grand square piano (nearly new) first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages &c, &c, the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. CROWE, proceeded to Europe.

1 bay Arab, 14-1, 7 years, broken to harness and saddle.

1 grey Arab, 14-3, 8 years, broken to harness and saddle.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW OR THE LAND AND OUT-HOUSES AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account of the concerned the following valuable property—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the bungalow and out-houses thereon situate at Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 3502 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of the land which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 188 and 195, and new Nos. 1506-1767, old survey No. 29 and 32, and New Survey No. 1-7175, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 3298 (1) and Street No. 141, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east partly by the property of A. Bhicaji and Co. and partly by the property of Sorabji Jamasji Dhanidaduna, on the west partly by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on the north by the property of Messrs. M. and H. Cama, and on the south partly by Mount Pleasant Road, partly by the property of the said Messrs. M. and H. Cama and partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS on the Bellasis Road in 1st Nagpada.

Under instruction from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the site the following valuable building sites for the term of 999 years.—

Plot No.	Area.
7	708·21 sq. yards.
8	872·49 „
9	793·38 „
10	740·83 „
11	1446·16 „

Plan for sites, condition of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 160 PACKAGES DAMAGED BATAVIA TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

M. K.—160 packages damaged Batavia tea.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 116 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Nagindass Raichund, trading under the name of Manilal Amthalal, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nissin J. Bekhor, the undermentioned 116 cases of Calcutta tea.

Lot 241—44 cases each 95 lbs.

Lot 232—32 cases each 98 lbs.

Lot 247—25 cases each 100 lbs.

Lot 242—15 cases each 90 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following;

Household furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, teakwood revolving office table, etc.

1 D. B. B. L. gun by Tolly.
1 Remington typewriter.
1 Hammond typewriter, foolscap size.
1 Yost typewriter, insurance size.
6 dozen gramophone records.
2 new Austrian safes on stands.
2 new iron safes.
1 Milner's safe on stand.
20 drums boiler fluid.
2 cases 18 pieces woollen khaki Bedford cord 27 inches.

On account of the concerned ex s s Aston Hall—

125-87—1 bale print muslin chintz and flannelette fent.

125-88—1 bale grey dhooties.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs C Markur Bros. ex s s Egypt—

539 S R M B I—1 case 50 dozens No. 85 saffron fountain pens.

By order of the Administrator-General—

1 lot goat skins and 1 scale with weights belonging to the estate of the late Hafiz Sher Mahomed Fateh Mahomed Panjabi,

AT 2 P.M.

1 lady's "Royal Ormond" English bicycle complete very little used, with Dunlop tyres in perfect order.

A few lady's and gent's bicycles of different makers,
1 light victoria in good order.
1 second hand vis-a-vis.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj-Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the lastest design, best platedware, by Reed and Barton and other rich crockery and glassware, Dresden large size figures under glass domes, China and soap stone table ornaments, large size Indian carpet with border, incandescent gas lamps, Singer's sewing machine, English ice-box, pictures and engravings, curtains, one gun-hammer 15-day clock striking hours and half-hours, sets of drawing room suites lined rich silk tapestry, double almirah made to order, English saddle gas fittings large musical box, rich engravings &c., the property of E. G. GEORGACOPULO, Esq., proceeded home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean House, Mount Nepean Road (entrance also from Nepean Sea Road), Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, consisting of drawing room sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, dining room sideboard, dining table, iron double and single bedsteads, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, China and coir matting, large Indian made carpets, handsome light mail phaeton by W. Stephens and Sons, the property of W. ADAMS ORAM Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, next to "Sagar Mahal," the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, &c. the property of C. C. JAMES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, opposite Tata Mansion, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, new designed drawing-room suits, lined plush plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, windproof lamps, crapets, &c., the property of J. E. ASPINWALL Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. E.C. HARNETT, consisting of wearing apparel tin trunk, leather Gladstone bag, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. H. BENTLEY SMITH consisting of wearing apparel, chronometer, steel trunk despatch box books, writing case, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS. beg to inform their numerous Customers that their Establishment has been REMOVED to No. 1, Sitaram Buildings, next to Crawford Market.

The BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT will REMAIN in their Old Premises, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION,
KNOWN AND SMOKED AS
DIMITRINO'S
HIGH CLASS AND GENUINE
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Their increasing demand is a proof of their Popularity,

For PRICE LIST and SAMPLES please apply to
D. MERWAN & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
12, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1903, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consiting of tables, chairs, settees, cupboards, crates, casks, clocks, coir matting, steel files, zinc lining, packing cases, scrap rubber, scrap leather, hose pipes, travelling safety safes, dating presses, drawing papers, maps, guard belts, cloth cuttings paper scrap and sundry other stores, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1903.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London
61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE
ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

YOU should know that CURE in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, rest and repose. Perfect final cure. Absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Each, Rs. 5. PILES, external, internal or bleeding, final cure by our REMEDY is a question of a very short time. Safe, sure and simple. Bottle, Rs. 2. "FEMALE'S FRIEND", a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. It is a SUPERIOR MONTHLY REGULATOR. Bottle, Rs. 3.

Letters held PRIVATE.

Testimonials and Price Lists sent FREE.
Apply only to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

TRADE MARK BEST BEST GERMAN SILVER BERNDORF MW MADE IN AUSTRIA

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, in Austria, December 1901.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 24.

SECURITIES—

2 per cent. Consols	£92 5/16	= — 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 13/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 1/8	= + 3-8
2 months hence	23 7/8	= + 5-16
Spot in New York	52 3/8	= + 7-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·50 1-2	= do
New York Demand	4·87 3/8	= + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= — 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·44 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·26	5·27	5·27	5·26
+3	+3	+3	+2
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·16	4·84	4·66	4·59
+2	+4	+4	+4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	8,000 bales.
Do. last year	13,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	......
Do do Continent	5,000 „
Mid-Uplands	10·50 + 10
Futures, month of July	9·94 + 12
Do. do. December	8·56 + 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 1-16 + 1-16
Futures month of July	10·17 + 8
Do. October	8·54 + 8
Tone at close	steady.

Metals:—Copper Braziers £71.

Tin Plates 12s. 3d.

Linseed—Sold 41 1-4. June-July. Business done. Tone steady.

Arrivals.—Steamers Haxby and Bleamoor.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 24th April, 1903:—

Cotton	10,013 bales.
Wheat	26,967 cwts.
Linseed	51,359 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	33,024 „
Gingellyseed	6,043 „
Poppyseed	13,461 „
Groundnuts	......
Castorseed	8,835 „
Rice	13,278 „
Myrabollams	8,972 „
Cottonseed	10,018 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	123
Shanghai 30 do do	167
Japan 30 do do	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—

Cash	Rs. 99 5
1st Settlement	Rs. 99 5
2nd do,	Rs. 99 5

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 16th April		6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 21st April		5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April		7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone firmer	
Ready	7 3
Forward	7 3
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 8
Do Forward	5 8
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 13 to 5 14
Do Forward	5 14
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6 0 to 6 1
Do Forward	6 2
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	6 14
Forward	6 14
Castorseed—Tone dull.	
Ready	20 12
Forward	21 4
Wheat—Tone firm.	
Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 29 8
Club No. 1	30 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	27,000

Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·28	5·29	5·29
+2	+2	+2

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·29	5·19	4·86	4·68	4·62
+3	+3	+2	+2	+3

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady and the business passing is on the same moderate scale.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	173	163	156	25 Apsil
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	186	177	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	185	176	...	do
Belati M. G	188	180	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do
Damangaum PoolgaumM.G.	197	189	...	dp
Nagpur M. G.	197	189	...	do
Akola M. G. Khamgaum do Karanja do	193	184	...	do
Broach do	239	233	..	do
Bhownugger do	214	204	...	25 May
Do H. G.	208	198	186	do
S.-G. Dharwar...	...	...	228	do
Westerns...	...	...	210	do

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	24 1-8

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt W M St G Kirke B
Mr M Smither B Cov
Mr L C D Bean B
Mr A F H B Toulmin B
Mr D ff Powell B
Mr W G G Bayly B
Mr W F Barrow B
Mr C C Sheridan B
Mr J D Florey B
Mr H L Cleaver B
Major W Molesworth I M S M
Mr T D Dinwiddie M
Lieut-Col H W Stevenson I M S Bo
Vet-Major J Brodie Mills Bo
Capt H S Strong Bo
Mr F C O Beaman Bo Cov
Mr T W De Winton Bo
Major W W Norman 2nd P Cav
Lieut R Nicolas 23rd P Pioneers
Lieut-Col H B Mortimer assistant adjutant-general Meerut
Capt L H Marriott Supply and Transport Corps
Lieut C de J Luxmore, 6th Inf Hyd Cont
Lieut A J Marsack R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt A B Drummond B 2 days' extraordinary leave
Mr E Ford B Cov 6 mo M C
Mr A E Bonnar B furl on private affairs commuted to leave on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr H A Sharp B 6 mo M C
Major C E H Connell 27th M I 6 mo M C
Mr T Hepburn B 6 mo M C
Mr C T H Johnson M Cov 5 mo M C
Lieut-Col H P Picot Supply and Transport Corps till Nov 4 1903 on M C
Capt A R Burlton Supply and Transport Corps 1 mo
Capt H W M Parker R A 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr D G Vivian M
Lieut-Col W F Cahusac 21st Bo I
Lieut N C Bannatyne 28th Bo Pioneers
Mr L H Spence Bo
Major J Henegan 1-10 Goorkha Rifles
Capt A C Kennedy R A
Lieut A Young 1-1 Goorkha Rifles
Lieut W H Steele Military Accounts Dept
Lieut H Barstow 38th Degras
Engineer T H Knight R I M

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHARVELLE—March 31, at Aviemore, The Crescent, Tonbridge, wife of G H Sharvelle, Royal Indian Marine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BICKMORE—NEILD—April 4, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, H C Bickmore, Barrister-at-Law, to Mary Kathleen, daughter of the late Major T K Neild, 6th Royal Warwickshire Regt.

GROVES-RAINES—WORKMAN—March 31, at Helen's Bay Church, county Down, R G D Groves-Raines (the Buffs), son of Lieut-Col P Groves, of Guernsey, and nephew of General Sir Julius Raines, K C B, Colonel of the Buffs, to Nellie, daughter of the late T Workman, J P.

SHEFFIELD—HOOKEY—April 2, at St Matthew's, St Leonards-on-Sea, G N Sheffield, Captain Essex Regt, to Violet Sybil, daughter of J Hookey, late Engineer-in-Chief to the Post Office.

TAYLOR—STRACHAN—April 2, at St Peter's Church, Slidfold, Sussex, Captain A H Taylor, D S O, 13th Hussars, to Marguerite Coutts Strachan, daughter of W M Strachan.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER—April 3, at Holland Road, Kensington, Col C W Fletcher, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 70.

McLACHLAN—April 3, at Cheltham, after a short illness of peritonitis, Wilhelmina Françoise, the dearly loved wife of James McLachlan, in her 62nd year.

SAVILE—April 4, at Cairo, Capt W Savile, late 9th Lancers, aged 6 years.

SIMEON—April 3, at Chacombe, Bournemouth, widow of C Simeon, late captain 45th Regt aged 83.

WEBSTER—April 6, at Licensed Vicutuallers' Asylum Road, Sarah Webster, in her rooth year, having been born born on August 14, 1803.

WICKHAM—April 3, at Cheltenham, Lieut Col T Wickham, J P, D L, of Fronwcion, Dolgelly, late 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regt, aged 80.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DOCTOR-NAEGAMVALA—April 26, at her residence, Chandanwadi, Bombay, Jerbai, the beloved wife of Dr Cowasji Pestonji, and daughter of the late Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala, aged 61. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 7-30 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PILKINGTON—April 27, at Siruvallur, Madras, the wife of A Pilkington, of a daughter.

SILLERY—April 19, at Rangoon, the wife of Major C Sillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DONALD—PERRAM—April 15, at St Mary's Church Shillong, Assam, by the Rev Ignatius Bethan, S D S, James Donald, Esq, I C S, to Gertrude Clements, eldest daughter of George J Perram, Chief Engineer, P W D, Assam.

DEATHS.

FILOSE—March 29, at sea, Marie Therese, the dearly loved child of Sir Clement and Lady Filose, aged 5 months and 2 weeks.

LIMOUZIN—April 13, at Mussoorie, Blanche Evelyne fourth daughter of Mr and Mrs Limouzin, Maulmein Burma, aged 31 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 11-36m 11-34s. Low water, 4-58m 5-25s.

Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m.

FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Wagheshri Fair, commences on Monday, and will last for four days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Nankin will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

FIRE IN A MILL.—About half past 10 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill at Tardeo, by which cotton to the value of Rs. 5,000 was destroyed. The fire was discovered by a ramosee employed at the mill, who noticed smoke emanating from a window of the mixing room, which is on the first floor of the building, and raised an alarm. The mill fire appliances were set to work, The Municipal Fire Brigade stations were communicated with and the Gowalia Tank engine was promptly on the scene, followed by the Fort, Babulla Tank, and Byculla steamers. The Gowalia Tank engine was only utilised which with the aid of the donkey engine belonging to the mill extinguished the fire in about half an hour. The room in which the fire broke out being thoroughly fire proof the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjoining departments. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—At the Victoria Dock, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Vishnoo Pandoo, a Hindu, aged sixteen years. The deceased arrived in Bombay about five days ago from up-country in search of work, and put up with his brother. On Friday morning Vishnoo went to the Victoria Dock and there secured a job for the day, his work being to remove goods from the Port Trust's godowns. About half-past 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the deceased and three other labourers loaded a trolly with three bales of paper and pushed it up towards the door of No. 10 shed to have the numbers of the bales taken down by a delivery clerk. After this was done, the trolly was pushed down the iron-plate slope at the doorway of the shed. It went down the slope rather rapidly and gave a jerk as it reached the ground which caused the top bale to fall on the deceased who was pushing from the back with his head bent. He was knocked down and the bale fell on his head crushing it and killing the man on the spot.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AFTERNOON PARTY AT TEIZPAL HALL.

AN afternoon party was given on Saturday last at "Teizpall Hall," Malabar Hill, the residence of Mr. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, to meet Mr. James Crummy, late Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mrs. Crummy, who leave Bombay by the mail steamer of the 2nd proximo. The long avenue to the bungalow from the outer gateway as well as the garden grounds were decorated with flags and banners waving from Venetian poles. The entrance to the bungalow was made pretty with devices of evergreens and festoons of flowers. In the evening electric and Kitson's lights added brilliance to the special attractions prepared in connection with the reception. Mr. and Mrs. Crummy arrived at Teizpal Hall soon after 5-35 p. m. and were welcomed by Mr. Goverdhandas Gocaldas Tejpall, Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damjee, Mr. Shivajee Dharmajee, and Mr. Ramchandra Raghoba Dharadhar, and were escorted into the reception hall, where some time was passed in introductions and social amenities. At a later hour, an adjournment was made to the refreshment tables. Among those who had accepted invitations and were present at the entertainment were members of different nationalities, bearing testimony to the general esteem in which Mr. Crummy has been held in this city for many years:—Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. R. P. Lambert, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. G. R. Mayers, Dr. A. Powell, Mr. Acworth, Mr. C. W. Richardson, Mr. F. D. Spencer, Mr and Mrs. Grennan, Mr. and Mrs. Saunderson, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Dr. A. P. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. J. Rustomjee, Khan Bahadur, D. R. Chichgar, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mahomedali Adamjee Peerbhoy, Vassoujee Bhagwandas, Abdul Hussein Adamjee Peerbhoy, Dadabhoy N. Kerawalla, Narayen Trimbak Vaidya, Hasambhoy Visram, Carimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, James Macdonald, Lukhmidas Bhimjee, Anandrao Narayen, N. V. Mandlik, Kalliandas Kesowdas, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Moos, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Banajee, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Nagindas P. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, A. G. Velinkar, Kazi Kabirudin, Muljee B. Barbhaya, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dastoor, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sockhudwalla, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Petit, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wadia, etc, Mr. James Macdonald addressed the assembled guests at some length on the many good qualities which, during his period of office as Deputy Commissioner of Police, had entitled Mr. Crummy to the esteem and respect of the citizens of Bombay. Mr. Crummy made a suitable acknowledgment, and the proceedings closed with three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Crummy.

On the same occasion, Sett Doolychand, of the firm of Harsookdas Doolychand, of Calcutta, the proprietor of the Hoogly Hydraulic Press, was entertained at "Teizpal Hall."

MR. CHARLES MOORE, contractor for the Nizam's P. W. D., has been badly mauled by a bear at Ragunathpalli. It appears that Mr. Moore followed the bear, which had been previously wounded by the villagers, into its cave. He was charged by the bear, but having it is said, omitted to cock the hammers of his rifle, was rendered helpless and knocked over. He was rescued with much difficulty and removed to the Railway Hospital at Kazipett, where he is now lying in a very precarious condition.

THE MARATHA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

OPENING OF NEW WARDS.

AT the Maratha Plague Hospital in Connaught Road, on Saturday evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe performed the interesting ceremony of opening five new wards and a gate presented to the hospital by several benevolent citizens of Bombay. The hospital which owes its origin to the exertions of Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Akbar Ali at one time consisted of few huts, but now it has been transformed into several fine substantial structures surrounded by a beautifully laid out garden. Of the five new wards that have been added to it two have been dedicated to her Excellency Lady Northcote by Begam Mumtaz Jehan Nasrullah Khan, one to Lady Jenkins by Mrs. Harishchundra Pandurang Pitale, one has been presented to the hospital by his Highness Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., and one by Mr. Mirza Muhammad Shirazi. The gate has been presented by Mr. Teju Kaya. The last two wards have been presented for the use of relatives and friends of Mahomedan patients. In response to the invitation issued by the members of the Managing Committee, a large number of gentlemen attended the ceremony. Amongst those present were: Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Akbar Ali, Dr. Turner, Health Officer of Bombay, Mr. George Lund, Nawabza Nasrula Khan, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Mr. Harishchundra Pandurang, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, and Rao Bahadur V. R. Vandekar.

Rao Bahadur V. R. Vandekar, Honorary Secretary, in addressing the gathering said:—Honorable Mr. Justice Crowe, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am desired by the president and members of this Hospital Committe to offer to you our sincerest thanks and a hearty welcome. It is really very kind of you all to have so readily responded to our invitation in spite of other perhaps more congenial engagements. The assemblage of so many gentlemen representing the different professions and communities of this city is an unmistakable recognition on your part of the noble work that is being done here, and will serve as a powerful incentive to those who have keenly interested themselves in the promotion of the best interests and welfare of this institution. About six years ago when this epidemic in its early stages was causing unprecedented havoc and panic among the masses, and when people were leaving the city by thousands every day, the administration of H. E. Lord Sandhurst was confronted with grim problem of averting a general exodus of the proletariat from the first commercial city of India. His Excellency in consultation with Sir James Campbell, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, and Sardar Mir Abdul Ali conceived the happy notion of establishing this institution which in addition to alleviating human suffering would inspire confidence and hope in the minds of the panic-stricken masses of Bombay. Labourers are the mainstay of the industrial life of the city and their disappearance would have meant the absolute ruin of the various industries and trades of Bombay. The abovenamed gentlemen in collaboration with Sir George Cotton and the late Sir D. M. Petit were soon able to commute the ideal into the real by founding the Maratha Hospital. Subscriptions poured in from public-spirited citizens and important associations like the mill-owners which enabled them to complete the work of construction. Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Professor Muller, Messrs. James Macdonald and Lund in conjunction with sympathetic officials of the stamp of Colonels Weir, Wilkins and Bailey rendered us most valuable services. H. E. Lord Sandhurst took the keenest interest in the welfare of this institution from its very birth to its adolescence, and his frequent visits here were powerful indications of his sympathy, and encouraged us beyond description. The principal causes which rendered this Hospital popular among the masses maybe considered to be three viz., (1) The cheerful central, and the sanitary position of the Hospital. (2) The option of treatment which is left either to the patients or to their relatives as we have here both native and English treatments. (3) Freedom accorded to the relatives to have access to the patients. For these reasons the Maratha Hospital is still standing in such resplendent condition when other productions of the plague administration of this Presidency have vanished away as it they were phantoms and sunk into oblivion. At one time the question of turning this Hospital into a permanent institution had nearly been solved, but the sad and almost sudden death of the late lamented Sir D. M. Petit deferred the same to an indefinite date. I appeal to our able, popular and active Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., whose signal services to the public of this city have been recently recognised by Government as well as to our energetic Health Officer, Dr. Turner of unbounded sympathy and to many leading members of the corporation and of the public to devote their serious consideration to the question of turning this institution into a permanent Epidemic Hospital for the city. We trust that the work which was commenced by Lord Sandhurst would be completed in this sympathetic administration of his equally worthy, popular and energetic successor, H. E. Lord Northcote. Messrs. Vincent, Kenedy and Gell have won our highest gratitude both by taking personal interest in the welfare of this Hospital as well as by permitting the Sirdar to devote his leisure hours to the service of suffering humanity and the city. For without the Sirdar this Hospital would never have achieved the dimensions and the success that it has, and he has been appropriately styled by Lord Sandhurst as the father and founder of this institution. The appointment of Dr. M. H. Choksy as the Senior Medical Officer was hailed with universal joy and I am happy to be able to state he cannot be excelled by any other officer either of Government or of Municipality in points of energy, sympathy, ability and devotion to his duties. The Committee have to thank the nurses, whose services in the cause of humanity would never be adequately rewarded. The munificent donors whose generosity has been the cause of bringing us together to-day will have the satisfaction to know that they have considerably enhanced the beauty and the utility of this institution by the addition of this imposing gate and the new buildings which I now request you on behalf of the Committee to declare open. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe said:—It gave him great pleasure to be present and take part in the opening of the new buildings for the extension of the Maratha Plague Hospital. The hospital, as Mr. Vandekar had just informed them, was started under the auspices of their late governor—his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. The period of Lord Sandhurst's administration was marked as one of intense anxiety owing to the advent of plague in their midst. From the first he took the keenest interest in that hospital, and under the fostering care and indefatigable energy of the Sardar it had continued to extend its usefulness both by addition of new wards and by substitution of substantial buildings in place of the temporary structures with which it was started. Their thanks on that day were due—specially to those ladies and gentlemen through whose munificense they had got those handsome buildings which they saw before them—to Begum Mumtaz Jahan Nasrulla Khan, to Mrs. Harishchundra Pandurang, to H. H. the Aga Khan, to Mr. Mirza Muhammed Sirazi and to Mr. Teju Kaya. He (Mr Justice Crowe) knew no more fitting form in which benevolent instinct could take expression than in extending that institution, which had for its object, the prevention and cure of diseases and alliviation of human suffering. The members of the committee of the hospital ought to be congratulated on having secured the services of a gentleman of such professional energy and high reputation as Dr. Chowksy. (Applause.) Under his watchful guidance and careful supervision the hospital had been of immense benefit to the native communities. To Dr. Choowksy and to those nurses who assisted him, and without whose aid no hospital in these days would be complete, their grateful thanks were due. Much had been done to make that hospital permanent as well as one of the most useful institutions in this magnificent city of Bombay, but he thought he could safely say that their aspirations were not ended there. Looking to the open ground before them they might hope that buildings of the hospital would be considerably extended and increased and that its benign influence would be largely increased by some of their wealthy citizens. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe then proceeded to the gate and having opened its lock with a silver key, declared it open. The several wards were similarly declared open after which a photograph of the whole assembly was taken.

Dr. Katrak in proposing a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, alluded to the funds collected by Mrs. Crowe for the support of nurses at the J. J. Hospital, and hoped that the same success which attended the nurses' funds would attend the funds of that Hospital.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the proposition which was carried with acclamation.

Distribution of flower wreaths and bouquets terminated the proceedings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Calliape, 1,834 tons, Captain C T Pane, sailed on Saturday for Dieppe, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt Commander, 2,716 tons, Captain J K Durant, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Amiral Janregniberry, 3,012 tons, Captain Le Bacheley, sailed yesterday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Raventhaler, 1,813 tons, Captain Bremme, sailed yesterday, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall, 2,639 tons, Captain T Collins, sailed on Saturday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs H Weightman as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Kusplor, Cap-Fage, Mr Pein, Mr A M Jewanjee and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddia, 1,944 tons, Captain C Scott, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, &c with a general cargo, two horses and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs E D Berenne Miller, 16 natives and 82 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt C L Goldsmith, Mr and Mrs Molan, Miss Molan, Mrs Rich and infant, Mr S Clarke, Mr Davidson, Mr Penrose, Mr J Humphrey, Mr Walker and 145 deck.

THE steamer Westmoor, 2,314 tons, Captain D Owen, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp and Leith, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S L Vermidoiche, Dr N Resheed, Dr O Cherke, Mr and Mrs Morris and child, Mr and Mrs Nielson, Mrs Cooke and infant, Mr and Mr Kollings and four children, Captain and Mrs J Gruble and six Misses Gruble.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive	Comdr Hewett	R I Marine
H M S Pomone	Comdr Harry Jones	Cruise
R I M S Lawrence	McArthur	R I M
Richard Grech	178	I Government
Ceylon	Capt A Channer R N	Ceylon Govt L S Steamer
H M S Magdala		Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100..	......	....
Do No 102..	......	....
Do No 103..	......	....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893	Jephson			P & O Co
Ranee	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Huzara	1336	Cole			M M & Co
Okara	3150	Sharp			M M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
James Brand	2572	Francis			W & A G & Co
Zoroaster	2383	Davies			The Captain
Kt Commander	2716	Durant			T M & Co
Simla	1039	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq.	763	Nacoda			
Naseri	912	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Hoseinee	999	D'Lorne	P Gulf	23-4	B & P S N Co
Dagfred	659	Melfilbreg			R Steuart & Co
Eiffel Tower	2063	Case			W & A Graham & Co
Kapurthala	721	Ironson			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	McGregor			M M & Co
Salfordia	2365	Crisp			W & A Graham & Co
Comeric	2393	McGill			W & A Graham & Co
Labuan	2294	Gardiner			----
Lang Bank	2963	Rout			
Kangra	1478	Watson			M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Fry			M M & Co
Kilwa	493	Dawson			E Tajbhoy
Peninsular	2919	Cubitt			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B Dromonby	2353	McCullock	Antwerp	28-4	K N & Co
C Nankin	2557	Montford	Japan	28-4	P & O Co
D&E Queen Alex.	2788	Harris	Baltimore	30-4	R A Willis
F Chancellor	2831	Tennant	Antwerp	27-4	T M & Co
H Somali	1625	Birch	Zanzibar	30-4	A Strandes
K Koordistan	1729	Crouch			E L & Co
N Raventhaler	1813	Bremme	Karachi	26-4	Glade&Co
P Nuddia	1944				M M & Co
Q Wandby	2580	Finney	Newport	30-4	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	25-4	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhownagar	25-4	Do
Indravati	513	Mahomed	Mangalore	27-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1 A Janriguiberry	3012	Le Burchelay	D'kirk	26-4	J M&Co
2 Corinthia	2359	Miller	Avonmouth	7-5	Ralli Bros
3 Venetia	2353	Milne	Liverpool	27-4	W&A G & Co
6 Clydesdale	2295	Lundberg	Hamburg	30-0	M M & Co
7 Imperatrix	2352	Bellen	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8 Vindobona	1689	Cobol	China	30-4	A L S N Co
9 Istrar	2978	Perks	Antwerp	1-5	K N & Co
10&11 Schwarzinfels	3889	Sandsteit	Karachi	2-5	G & Co
12 Persia	4198	Wheler	London	2-5	P & O Co
14 Kola	497	Rickford	Bussorah	30-4	M M & Co
15 Baron Fairlie	3323	Goudey	Trieste	2-5	W & A G & Co
16 Westmoor	2311	Owen	Antwerp	25-4	Ralli Bros

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Lime Branch	3467	Mailing	Genoa	4-5	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden, April 20
	Nuddia s	Scott	Durban, March 31
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, April 23
26	Idzumi Maru s	Yod	Kobe, March 31
	Secundra s	Dewing	Calcutta, March 24
	Palitana s	Lemarchand	Zanzibar, April 12
	Lalpoora s	Coope	Moulmein, March 43
	Meissen s	Magents	Hamburg, Dec 24
	Causan s	Daniel	Shanghai, &c
	Bullmouth s	......	Batoum

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Feronia s	Kent	Rangoon
	Scindia s	Butler	Calcutta, &c
	Ramsay s	Mullan	Baltimore
	Abergeldie s	Kerth	Marseilles, &c
	Massilia s	Cockman	Aden
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi
	Calliope s	Pane	Dieppe
	Crewe Hall s	Collins	Dunkirk
26	Raventhaler s	Bremme	Hamburg, &c
	Westmoor s	Owen	Antwerp, &c
	Kt Commander s	Durant	Calcutta
	A Janregiberry s	Bacheley	Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Nuddia, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Meissen, for Marseilles, &c.
„ Peninsular, for Aden.
„ Aphrodite, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Comeric, for London, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goorkha, left to-day evening.

SUEZ, APRIL, 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan arrived from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 25th instant,

Florio and Rubattino Co.'s s. s. D'Balduino from Genoa left Suez for Bombay this morning at 9 a. m.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Ernest Simons which left Bombay on Thursday the 9th instant arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 24th instant at 10 a.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co. s. s. Capri left Penang for Bombay this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Venetia s—400 bales hemp N Futehally and Co; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1000 cwt cottonseed The Bombay Company.

FOR HAVRE.

Amiral Janregniberry s—6001 cwt rapeseed N Khairaz and Co; 500 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 90 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Aphrodite s—2200 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dromonley s—30 bales hemp V Vadilal; 500 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 2001 cwt rapeseed Sunday and Co; 2002 cwt rapeseed and 2002 cwt linseed N Sundarjee and Co.

Westmoor s—606 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Chancellor s—1100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Istrar s—110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Raumthaler s—2 pots rosa oil O Chandabhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clydesdale s—440 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 222 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Koordistan s—330 bales cotton 5900 cwt castorseed 12053 cwt linseed 2000 cwt poppyseed and 9542 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

Meissen s—600 cwt linseed and 1800 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crewe Hall s—2960 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Meissen s—400 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Baron Fairlie s—110 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Lime Branch s—1935 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt linseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 3001 cwt linseed N Khairaz and Co; 212 cwt gum H Virdhori.

FOR KOBE.

Nankin s—800 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—14 cwt sharkfins A Allarakhia and Co.

Vindobona s—200 bales twist Sam Yee and Co.

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING
HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING
A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,
You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUG
Send to the
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
And Army Cloth Manufacturing
Company, Limited,
CAWNPORE.
For particulars of their
RENOWNED
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS.

Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.

Everything bearing the well-known
"LALIMLI"
TRADE MARK,
Is made to WEAR
And consists of nothing but
PURE WOOL.

Endless varieties always available of :—
BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF
WOOL."

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery ; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

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227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
To non-subscribers Rs. 2

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

DRINK BEST CYCLONE TEAS.
IN THREE LABELS : YELLOW, BLUE, RED
ALSO SMOKE
PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD
CIGARETTES.
on which Prizes are given away as
GOLD FILLED,
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For full particulars, apply to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
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TOBACCONISTS,
13, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

NOW AVAILABLE AT BOMBAY.

	Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape) in splendid condition and just out in thorough order. ...	600
COTTAGE PIANO by MARCKS & Co. Limited in very good tone and condition. ...	250
SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	600
ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape.) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years. ...	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new tuning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano.	650
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S UPRIGHT PIANO, very little used and is almost new...	650
AMERICAN ORGAN by GILBERT & BAUER in thorough order. A very fine Organ.	150

The above Instruments have been built for the climate of India and have stood the test well. Arrangements can be made, if desired, for purchase of any of these Instruments on the Hire-System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

N. B.—Our NEW STOCK of BOUDOIR PIANOS at Rs. 525 just to hand.

OLD PALLONJI'S
ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,
LONAULI.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.

Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.

For further particulars apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Conveyances always ready.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THINK OF THIS.
WE HAVE STARTED AGAIN
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers of a
LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
First Time in India.
Rs. 2
—OR A—
STERLING CHAIN,
Pretty Designs.
Re. 1-8
—OR A—
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8
—OR AN—
ENGLISH SQUARE,
None equal to these in the Market.
Rs. 4-8
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
—OR A—
ROUND TIMEPIECE,
Elegant and correct-time keepers.
Rs. 3-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
— UP-TO-DATE —

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier durability and reliable Timekeeping.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 6th JUNE, and the DRAWING will be held on the 13th JUNE, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1	Prize Cash		2,000
1	Do. ,,		500
6	Prizes ,,	Rs. 150 each...	900
3	Do. ,,	,, 75 ,, ...	225
2	Do. ,,	,, 50 ,, ...	100
25	Do. ,,	,, 25 ,, ...	625
10	Do. ,,	,, 20 ,, ...	200
50	Do. ,,	,, 15 ,, ...	750
50	Do. ,,	,, 10 ,, ...	500
50	Do. ,,	,, 5 ,, ...	250
100	Do. ,,	,, 4 ,, ...	400
100	Do. ,,	,, 3 ,, ...	300
125	Do. ,,	,, 2 ,, ...	250
523	Prizes	Total ...	7,000

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1903.

CHINESE TRADE AND TRADERS.

MR. TAYLOR, of the Chinese Customs Department, has just issued his report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1902. It is well up to time, and in that respect India has something to learn from the Further East. The year was remarkable in that three noteworthy events connected with commerce took place during the year. These were the negotiations of a new British commercial treaty, the revision of the Import Tariff, and a heavy fall in exchange. Mr. Taylor shows that the revised import tariff, owing to the fall in exchange and the rise in silver prices since the years 1897, 1898, and 1899—upon the average values during which years the 5 per cent. calculations were based in accordance with the terms of the protocol—has left the incidence of taxation very much as before. But it is taken for granted that the collapse in exchange which will call for higher currency prices for new cargo with the uncertainty of its future movements will naturally disturb the import trade ; while by augmenting the amount which the Government has to find to pay its obligations it has already led to heavier internal taxation, with a tendency to counteract any temporary advantage to exports. Mr. Taylor does not express himself particularly happily, and the average trader will find it necessary to read and re-read some passages of the report if he would not miss the precise drift of them. But we are glad to find him fully persuaded that the pessimistic views expressed in some quarters regarding the commercial solvency of the country, based upon the demand of the Government to pay the indemnity on a silver basis—as owing to the fall in exchange it cannot afford the extra cost of paying in gold—and on the fact that the recorded movements of silver show a net export for two years in succession, are without any solid foundation. He would have us remember that the foreign debt of China is trifling when the size and potential resources of the country are considered and only a very small adjustment between imports and exports is necessary to cover the late increase of indebtedness. At the same time Mr. Taylor notices with disappointment that trade always seems to be the first victim when heavier taxation is decided upon. It is a way trade has of suffering at the very moment it is wanted to be brisk ; in China it is hampered by the taxation of goods in transit, taxes on raw materials and on local industries. Artificial obstructions impede its development.

China is practically insolvent ; but Mr. Taylor will not have it that that insolvency is commercial. If the treasury is empty it is the result of deficiencies in the fiscal system. The treasury is filled ; or enough money is sent to fill it. That it is not sufficient to meet requirements is because it drains away before it reaches Peking. What is urgently needed is reform in the direction of the collection of the additional revenue required in consequence of closer contact with Western nations. For, says Mr. Taylor, it is evident that any attempt to raise revenue by further burdens on domestic trade must defeat the object in view by impoverishing the people ; but by the abolition of all internal taxation on native goods except certain specified articles of luxury, together with reform in the treatment of opium and salt—the former being made an imperial monopoly and the latter being taxed only at the place of production—it is estimated that sufficient revenue would be obtained to meet the needs of Government while the stimulus to production would lead to an increase of prosperity reacting on foreign commerce. The foreign trade of the year was valued at 530 millions of Haikuan taels, a record year. Yet Peking was unable to pay her way. Reforms in the fiscal system on a very extensive scale are needed. That is the most that can be done until the missionaries have purged all the original sin out of the Chinaman and brought the average of official morality up to the point of any other country nearer West. As our Hongkong contemporary points out, discussing these returns, the foreign debt of China is trifling when the size and potential resources of the country are considered and only a very small adjustment between imports and exports is necessary to cover the late increase of indebtedness. Last year's record was made despite unfavourable conditions, included among them being a widespread outbreak of cholera, droughts, and floods, a rebellion in the south and want of confidence in the north and a heavy fall in silver.

As exhibiting the present state of commercial unrest in China may be mentioned the financial crisis prevalent in Tientsin. Spurious coinage caused universal distrust and uncertainty. Manipulators, in the hands of certain unscrupulous bankers and speculators, according to the Viceroy Yuan, cornered all the cash in the money market so that fabulous rates of interest prevailed and crippled all legitimate trade. The Viceroy opened the official bank. Over ten thousand millions of good cash were imported from other provinces and distributed by the official bank. Public confidence was restored ; good money became plentiful, and notes and drafts were universally current. The Official Bank then closed. Ten days later the situation was as bad as before. Great financial fluctuations took place and enormous rates of interest are again demanded. Notes and drafts are refused payment by the banks or are cashed at ruinous prices. The cash the official bank distributed has been bought up by the speculators and exported. Viceroy Yuan has wisely prohibited the further exportation of cash from Tientsin, and the Mint is turning out large quantities of cash daily, but the average Chinaman is such an unmitigated rascal that none dare hope to see the extensive reforms so necessary to his salvation. Foreign advice has been asked in the solution of the difficulty at Tientsin. But the foreigner is little more deserving of respect than the Chinaman in many cases. There is something demoralising in the atmosphere. Germany, moral Germany, has been the earliest to succumb, and the China papers are filled with indignant accounts of German ideas of the Open Door. Says the "North-China Herald" referring to Germany in the Yangtse valley : "If no convenient room has been left at the open ports for her hulks and her wharves she has men-of-war and admirals, and somebody must move to make way for her." German consuls back them up. English consuls are too scrupulous. German ships enter prohibited "cut offs" and ignore official orders, over-riding Chinese authority. The Chinaman does not treat his fellow-countrymen as men. He thinks it his duty to prey upon them ; what wonder the foreigner too grows unscrupulous and joins in the general plunder ? Poor China, with all her wealth and her vast resources, she is most to be pitied of all nations.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

IT is satisfactory to note that although from the point of view of the general health of the country conditions in India last year were by no means all that could be desired the health of the European Army exhibited an improvement. There were decreases in respect of cholera, small-pox, remittent fever, enteric, ague, dysentery, and other diseases, and the only directions in which increases occurred were the various and more common ailments of the respiratory organs. As usual enteric fever was responsible for the greater number of deaths which occurred during the year. Of the four commands Madras and Bombay were the most unhealthy, but neither of them exhibited a death rate such as that of the previous year. Much of the report dealing with the health of the European army is devoted to the study of enteric fever, and the remarks of the Surgeon-General upon this subject show that although during the past twelve months very little progress has been made in the bacteriological investigation of this disease, there have been a few discoveries which are interesting. One of the greatest authorities affirms that the most important disseminator of the disease is water, and that if care be taken to secure the purity of the water supply of any given area the greater part of the difficulty will be overcome. But the mass of opinions quoted upon the subject only give rise to bewildering speculation. It has been proved, for instance, that where perfect purity in the water supply has been secured typhoid has still flourished. In one instance when the army were drinking the same water as the civil population enteric existed amongst the ranks whereas the civil population escaped scot free. Another puzzling feature of the proposition is that the bacteriologist is as often as not unable to find a trace of typhoid-producing bacilli in water which is presumed to be tainted with the disease. This has given rise to the speculation that the typhoid germ when living in the water does not maintain the typical characteristics of the bacillus found in direct conjunction with the disease. Another thing which is still more puzzling to the lay mind is that the body of a perfectly healthy individual may produce signs of the supposed germ of the disease. Nearly forty medical officers in India state that they could give no explanation whatsoever of cases of typhoid which occurred amongst the troops in their districts. One or two instances will show the extremely vagarious nature of the disease. Cases have occurred at Colaba and Deolali amongst men who had just arrived from England, and there was little doubt that they contracted the disease upon the ship which brought them out. At Quetta two-thirds of the cases occurred in the Cheshire Regiment which had arrived at that station during the year, and no particular barrack room was affected. No cause was assigned for an outbreak at Meerut. A cavalry barrack at Lucknow had a disproportionate number of cases, but no sanitary defect was observable there. Indeed in quite a number of instances the origin of the disease was a mystery. On the other hand the drinking water has been found bad in many places where a tendency to typhoid has been noticed. At Khandalla the hospital water is stated to be impure, and complaints are made in respect of the water at Colaba, Dinapore, Fategarh, Roorkee, Madras, Wellington, Rangoon, and many other places. At Umballa, Subathu, Dum Dum, and Barrackpore the water was not considered to have been concerned in the causation of enteric fever although cases occurred there. There is not the slightest doubt, however, despite the bewildering conglomeration of evidence which the report contains that much good would be done by strict care in respect of water and milk, by general cleanliness, and by the utmost regard to sanitation. The report also contains some interesting references to the efforts which have been made in various stations to combat malarial fever. Kerosine oil has been spread about anophele-breeding water, but the results do not seem to have been particularly satisfactory. However, the explanation of the Surgeon-General that the precautions taken were not sufficiently drastic is probably the correct one. Statistically the report is more or less satisfactory, but from the standpoint of investigation no very striking results have been obtained during the past twelve months.

THE WINE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE wine industry is destined to occupy a very important place in South Australia, and in the near future the cultivator of the grape in that colony will hold a position which will be envied by his contemporaries on the continent of Europe. The conditions under which he labours could not be more favourable. No climate in the world, say the experts, could be better suited to the cultivation of the vine and the production of wine of the highest quality. There are immense tracts of country admirably fitted to the growing of vines, and the tendency to disease which so often ruins the crops of European growers are less and more easy to cope with. Even last year when a long period of drought was so detrimental to other crops, the vine grower had little to complain of. The grape harvest was not abundant, but it was heavy, and the grapes were of such a quality as to ensure the production of an admirable vintage. Moreover the vine-growing industry bids fair to solve what has been a serious problem in South Australia. The immense tracts of sandy soil, which are useless for the cultivation of grain, become after very little preparation well adapted for the growing of the vine, and thus worthless scrub may in the future be yielding heavy and profitable crops. In the past, Australian wine has not found favour with those who profess to be connoisseurs in the art of wine tasting. This is due most probably to the fact that it has never been given a fair trial, for now that it is beginning to gain a footing in English and other markets, there are those who say that it is worthy to be placed side by side with the finest vintages of European vineyards. In India of late quite a large demand has sprung up for it, and unlike some other denizens of the commercial world, the wine-makers of Australia are doing their utmost to foster this demand by meeting the taste of their Indian customers in every possible way. Indeed wine specially made for India is now being exported from South Australia, and a remarkable fact in connection with this traffic is that the demand is chiefly in the direction of full-bodied sweet wines. The vine growers are naturally rather astonished that in the hot climate of India such a class of wine should be asked for, but the solution of the mystery is undoubtedly that in light wines French makers have captured the market. Another direction in which the vine-growers of South Australia are making headway is the manufacture of brandy. They claim that the product of the South Australian grape is the finest brandy in the world. In view of some of the wretched spirit which finds its way into India, there is little doubt that there would be a demand here for the distilled spirit of South Australia as well as for the wine of that colony.

THE idea that the Amir might visit the Viceroy has not taken shape, and may now be regarded as outside the probabilities of the near future.

THE new steel bridge over the Swat River at Chakdarra has been completed.

TO-DAY LEO XIII completes the years of St. Peter, 25 years 7 months and 7 days, as Pope.

IT is notified that the duty on salt is remitted in all cases where salt is used in any process of manufacture.

BISHOP WELLDON, the Dean of Norwich, and Canon McLarney are amongst the contributors to the April number of the "Sunday at Home."

IT is now definitely understood that the idea of transferring the summer headquarters of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie has been abandoned.

IT is not generally known that in reply to a telegraphic invitation to send a representative to the Delhi Coronation Durbar Punch wired back the one word "Delhi Ted."

YET another reward of Rs. 500 is being offered by the Central Provinces Administration for the destruction of a man-eating tigress infesting certain parts of the Sambalpur district.

THE small Boundary Commission, which was appointed in November last to settle certain local boundary disputes in the Upper Kurram between the Turis and the Jagis, is still proceeding peacefully with its task.

H. E. AGA MOOFAKHAM-ES SULTAN, the Consul-General for Persia in India, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by Bengal-Nagpur mail and is staying at Esplanade Hotel Annexe. He is going to pass the hot weather in Bombay.

In answer to a question which has been raised in some newspapers, it may be stated that there is no intention of granting the Frontier medal for the recent operations against the Kabul Khel Waziris. The whole affair was much too trivial.

ALL interested in the welfare of the various Subordinate Medical Services in India will be sorry to hear that the proposal to raise the status of these heterogeneous bodies by combining them into a single powerful Corps, under the title of the Indian Army Medical Corps, has been finally negatived.

A CORONATION SIDING—What is a railway coronation siding at the present time when coronation is over and done with both at home and abroad ? One is impelled to ask, writes a contemporary, as a recent Provincial Government Gazette announces the intention of the Local Government to acquire a certain area of land at a certain railway station for the purposes of a coronation siding.

THE little monsoon must have burst in Colombo last night, says the Ceylon Observer of the 16th instant, if it did not burst before ! The working up appeared to occupy several hours and thunder was heard in the far distance, long before it came near and broke over the town in some of the loudest peals of this year. Only 72 cents of rain, however, were recorded—a small amount in proportion to the atmospheric disturbances.

"CAPITAL" says :—A private correspondent writes from Aden in reference to the proposals for a new jetty at that port : "If Lord Northcote saddles us with a new wharf, it must be because he wishes to present the Foreign Office with a white elephant. There is one here now—the usual colour—eating its head off. It was sent as a present to King Menelek from some one in India, and has come to stay, as no Captain will have it on board his steamer. We do not want another one."

A native actress of some distinction is the sensation of the hour with the people in Travancore. A large troupe of actresses has accompanied her and she is holding nightly entertainments in a suburb of the town, which are attended by crowds of people. A carriage and pair has been placed at her disposal by kind permission by his Highness the Maharajah. The dramas are from Hindu mythology, and the scenes and dresses are said to be something out of common. The actress wears priceless jewels.

IT is satisfactory to know that the question of the third class passenger is being earnestly taken up by the Oudh and Rohilkhund, which is thereby setting an example to other railway managements in India. In order that the views of the Native community itself may be arrived at, Mr. Pope, the Traffic Superintendent, has sent a letter to the Magistrates of Districts which the railway serves, asking them each to send three or more representatives to a conference at Lucknow to discuss the matter. The delegates need not speak English : what is wanted is to get at the ideas of every considerable stratum of Native society. The conclusion which the O. and R. management seems to be turning towards is that which we will venture to say has been reached by every private person who has given thought to the subject namely that a radical change of system is required to make railway travelling acceptable to the masses. Indian railways have taken their methods direct from Euston and Victoria and as passenger traffic responded beyond expectation from the first to the new facilities they have never troubled to think about modifying them. It still remains to be seen whether this traffic, great as it is, might not be enormously increased if the conditions of travel were adjusted to the habits and feelings of the people. At any rate the attempt is well worth making from every point of view. We congratulate the Oudh and Rohilkhund on this decision to break new ground, says the Pioneer and trust that the attempt will meet with a success that will usher in great reforms all over the country.

AFGHANISTAN, RUSSIA, AND ENGLAND.

[BY KARL BLIND.]

WHEN Peace of Reform Manifestoes are issued at St. Petersburg, look out for squalls in the Near, the Middle, or the Far East, or even in the North west of Europe. It is the usual pleasant preface of mischief. The famous Arbitration scheme, inviting the whole world to the quiet "House in the Wood," had for its immediate sequence an order for building more warships. It was followed, too, by the virtual overthrow of the Constitution of Finland, which had been sworn to by Nicholas II., and a copy of which oath of his was hung up near every alter of the Protestant churches of that Principality. Just now, a peace and reform plan for the benefit of the Near East is accompanied by a promise of 50,000,000 cartridges to a small Slav kingdom, and eight batteries of quick-firing calibre guns ammunition to another Slav Principality, and by curious movements on the Indian frontier.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour said a few days ago :—

Of course, if there is always to be a strong, and friendly, and untouched Afghanistan between us and the Russian border, I admit the difficulty of a rapid Russian advance is very great, and the number of troops which she could use in that advance would probably not be very considerably. But we may have to deal with a much more difficult state of affairs. . . . and I do not think we should be wise—I am sure it would be insane—if we were to lay the flattering unction to our souls that never in defence of India should we have to send a single soldier from these shores.

This declaration, which had been preceded in a former sitting by a hint about the possibility of a "Russian danger in India," has perhaps not evoked the attention it deserves, writes Karl Blind in the "Pall Mall Gazette." A Premier, at any rate, does not, as a rule, thus "paint the devil on the wall" at a time when two countries are still in diplomatic relations with each other. The only fault that could be found with Mr. Balfour's remarkable picture of the future is that it comes a little late. Ever since the repeated "experimental" railway journeys of the Tsar's troops to Kushk, on the very border of Afghanistan ; the strange movements of Russian agents on the Roof of the World ; the great activity of the Government of St. Petersburg in Persia ; the many significant statements of Russian journals that an outlet must be obtained in the Persian Gulf, and that the former agreements about Russian non-interference in Afghanistan are henceforth null and void, the situation has become serious indeed. Add to this the going in and out of ships of the unarmed Russian volunteer fleet, of a Russian man-of-war with a Grand Duke on board, and of 'unarmed' torpedo boats through the Dardanelles, all contrary to clear Treaty stipulations, and it will easily be understood what hour the clock has struck. It is very near twelve o'clock.

THE PENJDEH INCIDENT.

In a recent full and noteworthy exposition of Afghan affairs in a Calcutta article in the "Times" a good deal of sound warning is contained. Yet, even that otherwise well-informed writer has fallen into some strange mistakes. Thus he says of the late Ameer that "he was not indifferent to frontier questions. . . . but the Penjdeh incident left him cold. How on earth could such an assertion be made when we have in "The Life of Abdur Rahman" his own scathing words, full of angry bitterness, mixed with the most cutting satirical remarks against the statesmen of both parties in this country.

Let the reader turn to pp. 242-246 of Vol. I., and to pp. 122-128 of Vol. II. There he will see that the way in which the Ameer, the ally of England, was left in the lurch under Mr. Gladstone's Government, and had a large portion of territory torn from him by Russia, stung the Afghan ruler to the quick. There the reader will see also that the so-called Penjdeh "incident" is in reality the key to all the present troubles in the direction of India. That disgraceful affair shook the confidence of the Afghans in England's trustworthiness to the very base and bottom. Over and over, Abdur Rahman referred to it with wrathful sarcasm ; sometimes under the veil of contemptuous humour. I happen to have heard of that disposition of his mind before the work mentioned had been published here.

As to the Pamirs, where Russia has crept up on the Roof of the World in the direction of India, how incomplete, or rather misleading, is again the statement in the Calcutta article that Abdur Rahman "showed little enthusiasm for the strategic frontier we secured for him on the Pamirs." Why, the Ameer states in his autobiography how he foretold the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, what the Russians, having taken Khiva, Bokhara, Merv, Sarakhs, and Penjdeh in spite of his own warnings, and prophecies, would afterwards do. "The next thing they will do will be to take the Pamirs. The third will be that they will take Persia under their influence ; and fourthly, they will attack Herat or any other Afghan town which may suit them at the time. We must, therefore, take the Pamirs before they do."

Again, Abdur Rahman said : "I, who knew all about the Russian's plans, plots, and schemes towards India having been associated with them for so many years, persisted in urging the Indian Govment to take precautions against Russian aggression, and warning them about the schemes and plots of the Russian advance towards India."

A SECRET TREATY.

Indeed is there not the darft of a secret treaty between Russia and Abdur Rahman's predecessor, Shir Ali in which all kinds of provisions were made for the time when it would become desirable for the Russian Government to send troops though Afghanistan, to "wage war in India."

The Treaty is to be found in a Blue-book of 1878 But who should potter over Blue-books ? How many know even of the existence of that secret convention, which fortunately came to light before it could be executed ? I have spoken to many a politician and public writer who was not aware at all of the existence of that Treaty. When I mentioned it to Abdur Rahman's young former secretary he, of course, knew all about it.

The late Ameer, feeling surrounded by danger, wished to get into direct contact with the London Government through an embassy here. He complained that "I, the Ameer of Afghanistan, should be merely a fool and a puppet to be made to dance by a Viceroy." He felt strongly what he called the dry refusal of his request, with his son, Nasr Ullah, was sent back from London. Now, have these various sad experiences made their impression upon Abdur Rahman's successor, Habib Ullah ? That is a very serious question—perhaps not even a question. Evidently the relations with him are much strained. He sees the hesitation, or rather the inactivity, of the English Government in regard to the steady Russian advance towards India. He has before him the history of a nearly three years war in South Africa ; and he probably draws comparison. As a matter of fact, he has—as is stated in the "Times"—allowed considerable arrears of subsidy to accumulate untouched in the hands of the Indian Government, and seems to be in no hurry to secure their release. On the part of the Indian authorities, we read further, in consequence perhaps of our experiences in the Transvaal. There has been a disposition to exercise more control over the transit of war materials from Europe into Afghanistan." To speak more plainly, arms sent from abroad via Peshawur have not been allowed to be forwarded to the Kabul Government.

SIGNS OF TENSION.

There are other signs of great tension, which need not be entered into in detail. The Calcutta writer speaks of Habib Ullah's recent first attempts at dalliance with the frontier tribes, from whom he wished to raise levies ; and he asserts that these attempts have failed. "The Ameer's new recruits," he adds, "soon melted away, and they will probably not be in a hurry to repeat the experiment, for they soon discovered the difference between the high-flown premiser of Kabul and the solid advantages of regular pay and fair treatment all round which the Khaibar Rifles and other tribal levies are assured of under the British flag." But how if there were another explanation of the story ?

(Concluded on page 7.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

RELIEF OF COLONEL COBBE.

MULLAH HEAVILY DEFEATED.

THE DISASTER TO COLONEL PLUNKETT'S FORCE.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

General Manning has relieved Colonel Cobbe defeating the Mullah who lost two thousand men.

Details which have been received of the disaster to Colonel Plunkett's force state that he was surrounded in the open country by two thousand horse and ten thousand spearmen who after heavy firing overwhelmed his force by a charge "en masse" on all sides.

Most of the survivors were wounded.

The Mullah's forces have greatly increased lately, and are now estimated at three thousand well armed horsemen and eighty thousand spearmen.

Advices from Capetown state that two hundred of the Kaffrarian Rifles have volunteered for service in Somaliland.

The War Office has received numerous requests from officers to be sent on service to Somaliland.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a message from Aden stating that the warships there have been ordered to hold Maxim gun parties in readiness in view if necessary of landing a Brigade at Berbera.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Reuter's Correspondent at Bohotle telegraphs that Gough's Mobile Columns engaged with the enemy near Danop (query Damot). Gough lost thirteen killed, including two officers. Four officers were wounded. The enemy lost two hundred killed. Captains Godfrey of the Central African and Bruce of the Field Artillery were killed. Hughes of Bikaneer's force was wounded.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 24th instant, states :—It seems on firing being heard in the direction of a small reconnoitring party under Captain Olivey, Colonel Cobbe immediately sent Colonel Plunkett to his assistance. Finding that Olivey had not been engaged Plunkett continued to push on after the enemy's force right up to open country when the disaster occurred.

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

It is understood that the War Office have cabled to General Manning offering reinforcements but that none have so far been requisitioned.

The following is an independent list of the officers killed [at Gumbarri :—Colonel Plunkett, Captains Olivey, Morris, Mackinnon, and Johnston-Stewart, and Lieutenants Gaynor and Bell; also Captains Vesey and Syme, the last two belonging to the Indian Army. Lieutenant Chichester was killed in an earlier engagement. It appears from the meteorological reports that while the snowfall in Kashmir and about Gilgit and Chitral has been unusually heavy this season there is no extraordinary accumulation along the outer Himalayan ranges.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S TOUR.

HIS MAJESTY TO VISIT THE POPE.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

His Majesty King Edward is spending a few days on board the Royal Yacht at Naples in semi-privacy, and is visiting the environs to-day.

His Majesty will pay a visit to Caserta in the company of the Queen of Portugal, who is also yachting in the Mediterranean.

The Portuguese Princes are staying at Naples.

His Majesty's official visit only begins with his departure for Rome on the 27th inst.

It appears settled that he will visit the Pope starting from the British Embassy and returning direct to the Quirinal for the purpose of saving the susceptibilities of the Italian Government.

THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

A Royal Commission in connection with the representation of Great Britain at the St. Louis Exhibition has been gazetted.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is President.

ANGLICANS AND THE BOER WAR.

COMMEMORATION SERVICE ABANDONED.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Commemoration service which was to have taken place at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 21st May has been abandoned.

[The "Daily Express" says :—We received an announcement from an official source to the effect that by the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's a celebration of the Holy Communion will be held in the Cathedral on May 6 in connection with the Guild of the Holy Standard of St. Helena "in commemoration of those members of the guild and all soldiers who died in the war in South Africa." Referring to this announcement, the "Record" returns to its statements that the service "is one for the repose of the souls of the dead." According to the official programme, our contemporary points out, "the Epistle and Gospel are two of those appointed by the Roman Church for Masses for the Dead. The Epistle will be followed by the 'Dies Irae' according to the Roman Order. The list is printed of the names of twenty-three members of the guild who died in South-Africa, 'whom you are desired to remember before God.' The 'Benedictus Qui Venit' will be sung before the Prayer of Consecration, 'Agnus Dei' after it. Thus we have repeated prayers for the dead, with a list of those to be prayed for, together with a series of interpolations from Roman Mass Book such as no English cathedral since the Reformation has, we suppose, witnessed." In view of these facts the "Record" expresses itself as being "more than ever at a loss to understand the extraordinary series of denials which issued from the Dean of St. Paul's, Canon Scott Holland, and the Rev. F. Penny."]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

MUSCOVITE'S NEW CONDITIONS.

BRITAIN, JAPAN, AND U. S. SUPPORT CHINA.

POWERS INSIST ON RESTORATION.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Reuter wires from Peking that according to Chinese statements the British and Japanese representatives are advising Prince Ching to insist on the fulfilment of the agreement to restore Manchuria as it was before the war.

The Washington State Department on the 19th February handed the Chinese Minister a Note pointing out the danger attending the surrender of Chinese Territory.

Copies of the Note were sent to the powers.

Reuter wires from Peking that the British and Japanese representatives held counsel with Prince Ching yesterday urging him to insist upon the restoration of Manchuria as it was before the war, in accordance with the Manchurian Convention and to refuse the new conditions.

The German press, in discussing the Manchurian question, declares that Germany always regarded Manchuria as within the Russian sphere and those interested must settle matters with Russia themselves.

The impression at Washington is that Russia's action constitutes a distinct breach of faith with the United States though no danger of a collision is apprehended.

It is expected that the United States, Great Britain, and Japan will join in a firm Note to China insisting upon non-compliance with the Russian conditions.

INCREASE OF RUSSIA'S SQUADRON IN THE FAR EAST.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ASKED TO LEAVE NIUCHWANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

A special cablegram from "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 24th April, says that attention has recently been attracted to Russia's strenuous endeavours to collect coal for the Far East. Her squadron in that quarter of the world will shortly be reinforced by two battleships, six cruisers, and seven torpedo boats.

Russia has obtained £120,000 from the Russo-Chinese Bank at Niuchwang of money hypothecated for the payment of indemnity.

The "Central News" correspondent at Shanghai states that Russia has asked that British warships should leave Niuchwang.

THE ARREST OF COLONEL YATES.

AMIR ORDERS HIS RELEASE.

OFFICIAL INTIMATION.

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

A letter from the Amir was received last night by the Government of India through the British Agent at Kabul stating that his Highness has sent orders to Kandahar for the immediate release of Colonel Yates.

THE RELEASE OF COLONEL YATES.

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Colonel Yates was released, and he reached Chaman at 4 p. m. to-day.

THE DELHI ART EXHIBITION.

JUDGING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

The report of the Judging Committee of the Delhi Art Exhibition is published with a list of over three hundred awards. The committee warmly acknowledge the generosity of the Native Princes and others in placing their art treasures at the disposal of the Exhibition, and suggest that advantage should be taken of this unique opportunity to secure reproductions by means of coloured plates of some of the more noteworthy exhibits in the Loan collection. They also propose, and Government in a short resolution appended to the report agree, to give thirty rupees with each silver medal, twenty rupees with each bronze medal, and ten rupees with each commended certificate, the balance over the amount contributed for this purpose to be made up by the Government.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report of the Irrigation Commission is now being printed, and is likely to be ready early next month. Mr. Muir Mackenzie is reported to duty under the Home Department.

THE SALT TAX.

It is notified that Excise and Customs duty is remitted on salt manufactured in or imported into British India in cases in which it is issued in accordance with the rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council for use in any process of manufacture.

ASSAY MASTER, CALCUTTA MINT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maccartie, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, has been granted eight months' leave. Major James, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, officiates.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The official year has started well in the matter of railway earnings, the total receipts for the first eleven days of the current month published to-day being roughly a lakh of rupees ahead of those of the corresponding period of last year.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. James Murdoch, formerly of Calcutta.

PRESENTATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN MEDALS BY THE VICEROY.

EULOGY OF THE MILITARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The Viceroy yesterday morning distributed distinguished conduct medals for service in South Africa to a Sergeant-Major and three other non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Black Watch at Salon. His Excellency made a short speech, in the course of which he said :—I regard it has almost as great an honour to myself to be permitted to present these decorations as it can be to soldiers to receive them. The civil element in society, which I represent, owes the peace and security which it enjoys to the past services and when occasion arises to the ever ready heroism of the military. If the army of any great nation were disbanded it would not be long before civil society itself would break up and decay. I, therefore, welcome any opportunity of paying honour to those who risk their lives for our safety and who fight the battles of the State. Owing to its peculiar features the British Empire in some part or other of the world is almost always at war. Only just now before I came down to this parade I received a telegram which told me that out in Africa and in Somaliland where England is fighting a small war, our forces have suffered a serious reverse in which 11 British officers and 170 men, including 48 brave Sikhs whom we had lent from India, have been cut up and destroyed. I mention this incident because it serves to remind us of a not altogether dissimilar experience that befell the gallant regiment I am now addressing in South Africa. It is not necessary for me to recall the incidents of that memorable campaign in which you served from beginning to end or of the part that was played in them by the Highland Brigade. They are graven on your own memories; they are written on the page of history; and they live in the hearts of your fellow country men. It is a proud reflection to me to think that here in this distant land and in such different circumstances I am addressing a body of men, who survived the terrors of Magersfontein and shared in the victory of Paardeberg, and am privileged to confer upon some among them the rewards of their valour.

MYSORE IRRIGATION WORK.

POWER FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

BANGALORE, APRIL 25.

The question of generating electric power for industrial purposes from water passing through the irrigation sluice of the Marikanve project now in course of completion in the Chetaldroog district is engaging the attention of the Mysore Government This huge work was begun in 1898 at an estimated cost of 39 lakhs of which about 25 lakhs have been spent up to date, so that it is confidently expected the project will be completed in two years. It consists of a dam across the Vedavati river which drains parts of the Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan, and Tumkur districts and nearly the whole of the Chitaldroog district, its total drainage basin in the Mysore territory being 5,295 square miles, after which it falls into the Tungabhadra river. The gorge at which a six miles dam is being built is 60 miles north-east of the celebrated Bababudan Hills Gersoppa falls of Mysore The scheme was mooted so long ago as 1801 by Dr. Buchanan, but nothing was done till Major Dobbs brought forward the matter in 1855 when a small amount was spent on certain investigations. When finished this project will be one of the biggest engineering triumphs in Southern India.

REGISTRAR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

Mr. Kali Charan Bannerjee, officiating Registrar, was yesterday unanimously elected Registrar of the Calcutta University.

GOLF AT CALCUTTA.

Mr. H. R. D. Mann has won the Madras gold medal for golf played for on Friday and yesterday. His score was 95 minus 16 equals 79.

RACING AT KIRKEE.

POONA. APRIL 25.

THE last of the Gymkhana meetings at Kirkee for the season took place to-day. The favourites generally justified expectations, the only exceptions being Rochester's defeat in the Novice Stakes, the rather unexpected victory of Scattercash in the Newcomer's Stakes, and Regret's win in the Distance Handicap. Major T. England rode three winners during the afternoon, two of them on his own animals, and Captain Greville likewise had two wins. Details :—

POLO PONY SCURRY. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

Major T. England's Brunny, 10st. 8lbs...Owner 1
Mr. Cooper's Lamb ...Owner 2
Mr. Keyworth's Blobbs, 10st. 8lbs...Owner 3

Five ran.

Won easily by two and a half lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—31 secs.

NOVICE STAKES. Distance—1-2 mile.

Major T. England's Prince Diamond, 10st. 6lbs ...Owner 1
Mr. Lucas's Fallah, 10st...Owner 2
Captain Hood's Sigaallar, 10st. 6lbs...Captain Hickman 3

Five ran.

Won by 1 1-2 length from Fallah; a head between second and third. Time—55 1-5 secs.

MAIDEN ARAB RACE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Madywell's Titus II., 11st. 7lbs., Captain Greville 1
Mr. Cooper's Duldul, 10st. 12lbs ...Owner 2
Major Edward's Daimyo, 10st. 7lbs ...Owner 3

Four ran.

BETTING : Evens Titus II. and Duldul; 2 to 1 against Daimyo; 10 to 1 Silver King.

Won by three lengths; one and a half length between second and third. Time—1 min. 30 secs.

ALL PONY HADICAP. Distance—5 furlongs.

Captain Lloyd's Lady Dean, 12st...Major T. England 1
Mr. Weatherby's Wembley, 11st. 1lb ...Owner 2
Captain Greville's Tamring, 11st. 11 lb...Owner 3

Four ran.

Won by a short head; a length separated second and third. Time—1 min 11 secs.

NEWCOMERS' STAKES. Distance—1-2 mile.

Captain Greville's Scattercash, 10st 9lbs. Owner 1
Major England's Brunny, 10lbs. 9lbs...Owner 2
Mr. Shaw's O. G., 10st, 9lbs ...Mr. Keyworth 3

Won by half a length; three lengths between second and third. Time—56 2-5 secs.

The sixth race fell through, none being found equal to facing Roosainee.

DISTANCE HANDICAP. Distance—1 mile.

Captains Benn's and Alexander's Regret, 10st. 7lbs. (30 yards) ...Major Edwards 1
Major Murray's Hamilton, 10st. 7lbs. (10 yards) Major England 2
Mr. Cooper's Duldul 10st. 7lbs. (scratch)...Owner 3

Six ran.

Won by three lengths in front of him; same distance between second and third. Time—2 min.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Three hundred men of the 4th Madras Pioneers are to be employed at Bellary on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

The 28th Madras Infantry move from Secunderabad to Madras, to replace the 16th Madras Infantry, when the latter are mustered out.

The handing over to the North Waziristan Militia, has been sanctioned, of military posts in the Tochi Valley at Boya, Idak, Kajuri, and Saidge. There will now be no regular troops beyond Miranshah.

MARRIAGE REJOICINGS AT RADHANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

RADHANPUR, APRIL 23.

The marriage of his Highness the minor Nawab of Radhanpur with the daughter of Suba Nadealikhanji came off very successfully yesterday morning Since the 11th instant, the day on which the betrothal ceremony was performed, the town has put on quite a gay and picturesque appearance. Owing to the decorations made along the road both by the State and the public on this auspicious occasion everybody looked forward with unmixed joy and sincere delight to the approaching wedding of the young Chief. On the previous night of the marriage the marriage procession extending over half a mile started from the palace and reached the bride's residence early in the morning, where the formal nika ceremony was performed by the family Cazi. Throughout the night the whole town was illuminated, and fireworks were let off which were witnessed by thousands of people. For three days the poor were freely given food, and a big dinner party was given to all the Mahomedans of the town and deserving poor. A day previous to the marriage the arrangements for the entertainment of the guests who were invited for the marriage, and who have come with poshaks for the minor Nawab from different States, were excellent, and every care was taken to make them comfortable. Captain Wodehouse, our popular Administrator, with a view to facilitate the work of the marriage, appointed different committees who were charged with different duties in connection with the marriage, and as there was a division of labour all worked well under the direct control of the Administrator. The general committee managed to keep the expenditure within the allotted sums under various heads as great economy was observed in all directions having regard to the crippled resources of the State. The Administrator succeeded in making the marriage a success. After all the long looked for event went off so successfully, and the people are very happy over the event. The marriage festivities end on Monday.

BOMBAY'S FIRST MOTOR MEET.

AN ENJOYABLE RUN.

AT the beginning of the present year the motor car was still an almost unknown quantity in the city of Bombay. Since that time enthusiasm in the sport of automobilism has so far developed that there is serious talk of the formation of a club. On Saturday evening when the first organised meet of motor cars in Western India took place five vehicles took the road—a small beginning, but small probably for the simple reason that it was a beginning. Since the new year upwards of twenty cars have been imported into Western India alone, and had the whole of that number joined in the meet on Saturday there would have been a formidable array of motors and a representative company of automobilists. The day of the opening run was unhappily chosen, as it found the majority of those who were expected to take part in it engaged with other matters. But there is a promise that before very long Bombay will see a string of from fifteen to twenty motors assemble at the Bandstand and make for the cool shades of the Vellard or the refreshing heights of Hanging Gardens. As it was the little gathering of cars on Saturday evening caused considerable sensation when to the resonant note of a bugle a start was made in the direction of Queen's Road.

Arrangements for the meet were made by Mr. K. D. Wadia, proprietor of the Bombay Cycle Agency, and the time fixed was half-past five sharp. By that time five automobiles were assembled at the Bandstand. The company included :—Mr. A. O. Cole who entered the run upon an Excelsior bicycle, a neat little petrol motor of Coventry make; Mr. J. A. Kirkbride, one of the veterans of automobilism on this side of India, whose mount was a Quadrant tricycle the propelling medium again being petrol; Messrs Henry T. Dodge and John F. Tapper, of the New York Import and Export Agency; Messrs. K. D. Wadia, J. M. Wadia, and J. Norman, and Messrs. R. K. R. Cama, D. H. Rustomjee, Feroze Sethna, and Dr. Wadia, all of whom joined the run with the now well known petrol run-about of the Oldsmobile Company of the U. S. A. The whole of the cars then were of the petrol type, a fact which speaks for itself of the popularity of that style of car in this part of India. Should the whole of those who have taken to automobilism as a pastime join in any of the the future runs of the incipient Bombay Automobile Club we believe that steam cars and even an "electric" may be seen amongst the rest, but the petrol car will greatly preponderate.

The start was made from the midst of a curious little band of spectators, and a capital spin was enjoyed along the shady avenue of Queens Road. In deference to the opinion of those who maintain that the motor is not a legitimate medium of conveyance in the confines of a city, an even speed of about ten miles an hour was maintained. Even that speed, however, almost put the local of the B. B and C. I. which was passing at the time to shame, and the passengers crowded to the windows in surprise as the train slowly crept past the little band Queen's Road was negotiated without mishap though at the crossing at Chowpati two of the party were left behind, and found it necessary later on to join the rest by means of a short cut, a manœuvre which was greeted with some laughter by those who had gone ahead and by derisive shouts from those who had been left behind. The evening was close, but the run proved one thing completely to those who took part in it—the motor car has solved the heat difficulty in India Carried along with the easy motion of the car the exhilaration of the breeze created as the vehicle fleets along is intense. Another noticeable feature of the run was the attitude taken up by the natives. Where one would have expected amazed surprise nothing but intense amusement was to be observed. The motor car evidently appeals to some latent source of humour hitherto unperceived in the mind of the native. The whole of the cars ran splendidly; and with a triumphant arpeggio on the horn the party swerved into the Vellard, and drew up by the sea front.

After a short rest and an exchange of congratulations the party again remounted and sped back towards the city, this time making the journey via Scandal Point and Cumballa Hill. The whole of the cars though heavily laden took the steep gradient of Cumballa Hill in a manner which proved that they had still much to spare, and the whirr of the climbing gear announced the arrival of the party at the Imperial Club where another stoppage was made for refreshment. After an exchange of congratulations Mr. Rustom Cama proposed success to the Bombay Automobile Club, and with no little enthusiasm the toast was responded to. Some little disappointment was expressed that others had not thought well to ally themselves with this the first venture of the proposed corporation, but it was felt that once the success of the meet had been noised abroad the remainder of the little community of automobilists in the city would be quick to avail themselves of the enjoyment which a combined run offered. As the light failed the party sped back to the fort, and broke up at Apollo Bunder. The run was not a lengthy one, but it was sufficient to prove the possibilities for enjoyment which a meet of this sort offers, and when the next run takes place it is to be presumed that the gathering will be much more numerous. At any rate an auspicious and enjoyable initiation of an interesting venture has been made.

THE Emperor of China recently prayed for rain in Peking. As none fell, the following Imperial Decree was issued :—In spite of the Emperor's personal prayers at the temple of the Great and Mighty. One for rain, the precious fluid has not fallen in the Imperial Prefecture. The Emperor, therefore, declares that he will go once more to the same temple on the 3rd April to pray for rain and also commands Prince Chun, Prince Pu Lun, and Prince Tsai Tao to go to other Imperial temples with the same object on that day." About the same time in Shanghai, a Chinese Magistrate was engaged in sacrificing at the temple of the tutelary god of the city and other temples inside the native city for a cessation of rain and drier weather.

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDET.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

THE entries for the Simla races have filled well. The owners are mostly local, but almost all the events have attracted competitors, and fields of from five to eight are likely to be the rule and not the exception, a state of things which reflects credit on the management, considering the inconvenience of the race-course and the cost of conveying ponies to Simla.

The weather has hitherto been so bad that little has been going on at Annandale. The cricket-pitch is in order, and polo will shortly be started. The repairs to the Town Hall are still in progress but this has not prevented the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club from commencing their rehearsals. They have already made the announcement that "Villain and Victim" is to be their first piece, Mr. Bingley and Major Godfrey Williams taking the principal parts. Other plays in preparation are "Jane" and "Little Miss Nobody." The latter will be put on at the end of May with Miss Macquoid in the little role. Lord Curzon is due here on Friday. With his arrival the season will officially commence.

A brief spell of bright warm weather has been succeeded by storms which have laid the dust and made fires an agreeable feature of one's rooms. One hears the oldest inhabitant quoted to prove that such behaviour of the elements is unusual at this season of the year in Simla. The amateur weather-prophet shakes his head over the possible effects which the heavy snow, which has fallen in the Himalayas, may have upon the coming monsoon, but the more orthodox view appears to be that, if no widespread falls take place this month, the existing accumulation need not necessarily retard the moisture-bearing winds. In another week meteorological cables from the Seychelles, Mauritius, and Zanzibar will begin to arrive. These will tell us whether or no there is a good deal of pressure in the south to help forward the annual movement of the atmosphere which is of such vital importance to the people of India. The country, on the whole, did fairly well in the matter of rain. Last year the portion of the Central Provinces in which the rice crop failed being comparatively restricted, while the Punjab suffered less than was at one time feared, would be the case from the delay in the arrival of the cold weather storms. The sufferings of the preceding years of famine are still so recent that anxiety must necessarily be general until it becomes apparent that the monsoon is coming up favourably. For the present it is too early to indulge in forecasts.

The imprisonment of Colonel Yate is still being much discussed here. The incident has little political significance, but an officer of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, who will shortly be due here to give us a lecture, cannot be detained, against his will, on the wrong side of the border without exciting a good deal of attention. That the hot-headed Afghan Commandant, who arrested him, was to some extent technically within his rights, at least at the first, does not alter the topsy-turviness of a state of things in which such an event could happen. Colonel Yate had no business over the frontier. His detention when he got there is on a par with the incident in the Mohmand expedition, in the reign of the late Ameer, when well armed Shinwaris from Afghan territory attacked General Bindon Blood's camp at Nawagai. It shows how loose is the control exercised by the Kabul administration on the outskirts of Afghanistan.

The Police Commission is here preparing its report and the Inspector-General of Police of various provinces have arrived to assist with their adviser. Speaking in Calcutta, last month, of the police, the Viceroy said "reform we must and reform we shall." The exact shape this reform, which all classes of the community are united in demanding, will take has still to be precisely determined. Speaking broadly, of course, its main object must be to attract a better class of men into the service. The public are prepared to recognize that this cannot be done without heavy expenditure. The outlay will be progressive, for it is only gradually that new blood can be infused. To increase the pay of those already in a service which has been condemned as inefficient, though it might be defended on eleemosynary grounds, would conduce but indirectly to the end in view. What is required is to inaugurate a new service in which the native constable's pay would bear the same kind of relation to that of the sepoy as exists between the emoluments of the policeman and those of the soldier at home, and in which the European officer would begin upon a salary comensurate with the three hundred rupees monthly which is probably the average in other departments of government service where highly trained Europeans are employed, and would rise by regular increments to a figure sufficiently high to retain talent in the department. It would obviously be a good many years before any arrangement of this kind would impose more than a portion of its ultimate cost upon the tax-payer. It may reasonably be hoped that the Government revenues will continue to expand in the meanwhile. In this case it should be unnecessary to impose any fresh burden upon the tax-payer in order to provide what is so badly wanted, namely, a police force which commands the confidence of the public.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 10TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English mails of the 10th instant. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Hampton Mr A R
Wilson-Johnstone Lt
Wrench Mr W T
Budden Mr W H
Clutterbuck Mr R
Savage Mr C
Hill Mr S W
Robins Mr H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Chadwick Lt
Walton Mr R
Saunders Maj and Mrs
Marshall Mr F G
Hodgson Lt G C
Hopkins Mr H M R
Armstrong Mr G
Cubitt Maj W M
Brown Mr Alex
Holland Mrs T H
Kelly Capt

FROM BRINDISI—Jackson Mrs C W L

FROM SUEZ—Thomson Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Beckwith Capt
Cary Capt D S O

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday :—

Yachts' Handicap (Class A) Race, sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of arrival. H M S	Corrected time. H M S
Forella	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	4 31 4	1 49 4
Sapphire	4 53	Capt Muter, R E & Mr R H H Hopkins	4 37 3	1 47 10
Turquoise	4 35	Mr C A R Crommelin	4 37 15	1 47 21
Stella	3 54	Lieut-Col H W Boyed, I M S	3 39 58	1 51 4
Nanta	16 35	Comdr W G Beauchamp, R I M	4 49 15	1 47 40
Melody	12 41	Mr Bernard Triggs	Gave up	

Time-limit 6-20 p.m. Course No. 12=11·7 miles. Wind N W. Strength fresh. 1st Prize won by Sapphire. 2nd Prize won by Turquoise.

Yachts' Handicap (Class B) Race, sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Allces. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Janetta	Scr	Officers, R E	4 42 49	1 42 49
Trixie	0 43	Mr A M Monteath	4 41 21	1 44 35
Pixie	0 48	Mr E R Smetham	4 50 50	1 50 2
Mannikin	3 12	Officers, R A	5 0 29	1 57 17
Sayonara	5 36	Mr C G Nomico	Gave up	

Course No. 9=9·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Janetta. 2nd Prize won by Trixie.

Tomtit Class Race, sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 45 15
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	4 56 4
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	4 59 6

Course No. 1 reversed=7·1 miles. 1st prize won by Tomtit.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 10.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY SCHEME.

MUCH credit is due to Mr. Gibson Bowles for having by his unfailing pertinacity extracted from the Prime Minister full, though not absolutely full, details of the present position of the above great scheme. Although Mr. Balfour both in his written and in his oral statement insists that no "final arrangements" have been made, it seems tolerably clear if we read between the lines what the "final" decision of his Majesty's Government is to be. The general view of the question seems to be that the proposed scheme so far as our interests are concerned is very much of a necessary evil. Everyone in England is agreed that if the railway is to be made we cannot possibly afford to stand aloof as we did when the Suez Canal was constructed. The country would know what to do with any statesman who repeated that gigantic blunder. But as to whether the railway is inevitable as Mr. Balfour supposes, opinions differ. Says the Premier :—"As the House is probably aware, the German group of financiers and the French group are entirely agreed in their plans; and I have no doubt whatever that whatever course English financiers may take, and whatever course the English Government may pursue, sooner or later this great undertaking will be carried out. There is no difficulty in point of money." Again : "Whether the English Government assist or do not assist, it is undoubtedly in the power of the British Government to hamper and impede and inconvenience any project of the kind; but that the project will ultimately be carried out, with or without our having a share in it, there is no question whatever." People recall the warning of the distinguished naval writer, Captain Mahan, that to maintain our supremacy in the Persian Gulf we must develop our commercial interests in South Persia and Mesopotamia by means of improved communications. "If," says the leading journal, "the railway should assist us to accomplish this object, it would richly deserve the support of the British Government as well as the assistance of British finance. But on this, as on a good many other points, it seems far from certain that the railway would have the results which Mr. Balfour seems to expect." Mr. Balfour probably not being a large shareholder in the P. and O. Company is evidently impressed by the promised saving of three days and a half in the transmission of the Indian Mails; but what it is asked need prevent the present carriers of the mails nullifying the effect of this by proportionately increasing the speed of their service. I presume it is only a question of money, and if the British treasury makes it worth his while no doubt Sir Thomas Sutherland is willing. There is another point, a small one perhaps in the eyes of people who never travel far from home. Many passengers, it is pointed out, would prefer the sea voyage during at any rate six months of the year to being boxed up in railway carriages "in a region compared to which the Red Sea at its hottest seems cool." Perhaps the most acceptable feature of Mr. Balfour's deliverance was the pains he took to disabuse the mind of Mr. Gibson Bowles and the minds of a great many other people that the projected railway is not to be regarded as a German concern. The Prime Ministers words in the printed reply to Mr. Bowles's unstarred question were as follows :—"The proposed railway is not to be a German railway." In his speech he somewhat amplified this :—"In the first place, my hon. friend sees two objections. One is that in some way or other the German Government is involved; and the second, in that we are to use his own expression, hanging on to the skirts of German financiers. I can assure my hon. friend that neither of these suspicions has the smallest foundation in fact. There is not now, nor has there ever been, any question of negotiating with the German Government or with another Government quite as much interested in this matter as the German Government—namely, the French Government. My hon. friend, in the whole course of his speech, never once, I think, mentioned France. Perhaps he thought himself justified in the omission because there is only a passing reference to France in the answer I have placed on the paper of the House; but if I only made a passing reference to France, it was because I strictly kept myself to the question to which I was engaged in replying, not because I think the "role" of France ought to be less kept in view than the "role" of Germany." It appears that General vonder Goltz was not so very far out when in his lecture in Berlin he spoke of the original objections to Koweit being the terminus having been removed diplomatically. One of the "suggestions" made to the King's Cabinet is, as Mr. Balfour tells us, "that his Majesty's Government should assist, not by money or the promise of money, but by their good offices, in providing a proper terminus at or near Koweit. These suggestions will be carefully considered." This application, says the "Times," is in itself an admission that Koweit is the best terminus, and that it cannot be utilized, as the fact is, without our consent, as a commercial terminus. The construction of any other kind of port, we need hardly say, is wholly inadmissible. We have already made it clear, as Sir Charles Dilke reminded the House yesterday afternoon, that we will not tolerate the admission of any foreign Power on the Gulf itself. So mote it be.

CAMBORNE.

Of course, the electoral event of the week has been the return of that veteran politician, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, as the Liberal member for Camborne. It must be confessed that Camborne has not a great reputation for electoral consistency. It accepted Mr. Conybeare," a wild Radical of an irreconcilable type as its member, and then it rejected him in favour of a Germanised Englishman, Mr. Strauss, whose Toryism was at that time of a very undiluted character. It then rejected Mr. Strauss in favour of Mr. W. S. Caine, that "genial ruffian," to use Labby's description of him, who, in the intervals of a rabid temperance advocacy dictated policies for, to use a current phorase, the emancipation of India. Sir Wilfrid Lawson was in a sense a natural successor to Mr. Caine. He was his leader in the temperance crusade; he echoes the same humanitarian shibboleths and lisps just as warmly the same unctuous belief in the equal rights of peoples; he has the same intolerance of the man who quaffs his glass of sherry; and he has even in a keener sense the same irreverence for British dominance. Withal, however, few expected the great electoral victory he has achieved. Mr. Strauss, who again appeared in the lists, played every note in the gamut of patriotism; he deliberately hailed the Colonial Secretary—whom, with curious familiarity, he dubbed "Joey Chamberlain" as his leader; he asked the constituency to make the issue a vote of confidence in that statesman and in his South African policy; and he demanded that the elctors should vote for or against British dominance in South Africa. Sir Wilfrid assumed the "role" of Ishmael—his hand seemed to be against everybody. He smote the Government hip and thigh; he flagellated the publican with better venom; he declared against Mr. Chamberlain with sturdy vehemence; and he went for the Church of England as though it were an Aunt Sally at a country fair. His appreciative adjectives he reserved for the Boers. Nay, he even declared that he would give back the two Republics to the Boers. You have delivered yourself into our hands, said the ordinary Tory M. P., as the story of Sir Wilfrid's amazing methods was given to the world. Yet Mr. Caine's majority was but 108, and Sir Wilfrid's was 689. Was this a verdict in favour of Pro-Boerism? Assuredly it was not, for Sir Wilfrid's own associates were most assiduous in explaining away his Pro-Boer declarations. It was simply a verdict against the Government. It was intended to emphasise the decision of Rye, of Bury, of Leeds, of Stowmarket. It was intended to be a rebuke of that mess and muddle which even a member of the Cabinet has confessed to be the method of the Government. The people are simply tired of an eternal sequence of blunders. Sir Wilfrid, in fact, won in spite of himself. Even Tories are asking—what would have been the majority, had the Liberals not been hampered by a candidate who varied his assertive non-imperialism with not too clever doggrell, and who was never so merry as when breathing anathemas against his country. In a way, this is the most significant buffet the Government has yet received.

THE GOVERNMENT AND LONDON.

Does the Government deliberately desire to emphasise its own unpopularity. It would really seem so. The public at this moment would appear to be anxious for a still wider recognition of the democratic principle. The Government would almost seem to be possessed by a deliberate desire to thwart this anxiety. It introduced a Bill this week for the control and government of the Port of London. The Bill has many good qualities, and might be expected to introduce order into what is now a chaotic condition of clashing authorities. However, the Government proposes under this Bill to use the London County Council as the financial guarantee—and altogether a sum of seven millions will be involved; but while doing this it also proposes to insult that body. The famous Commission of 1891 which inquired into the port system of London and into the conditions which had hindered its development suggested that eleven members of the County Council should sit on the new Board which it proposed to call into existence. The new Bill reduces this number to eight—but a fifth, in fact, of the whole Board. While this is so it proposes to place twenty representatives of the merchants and shippers on the Board and six representatives of the wharfingers and ewercraft. In other words, while the Government has accepted the principle that the docks are to be maintained by dues collected on ships and goods, it has decided that the new port authority shall be controlled by the very people who are to fix and pay those dues, what will happen. The flock does not usually show an overwhelming enthusiasm for fleecing itself, will it in this case? The County Council, which has to find and guarantee the £7,000,000, is to have no control over the duties through which the interest of the stock is secured!

This matter, however, does not stand by itself. It had a sequel which served to throw into a more lurid prominence the Government's apparent antagonism to the democratic principle. It also introduced into the House of Commons this week a Bill dealing with the future educational system of London. At one fell swoop it abolished the London School Board, a body which has confessedly played a magnificent part on the educational machinery of the past. It would establish in its place a cosmopolitan authority selected from various bodies. Again, however, it made the London County Council the financial authority; but it placed the control of the schools and the appointment of teachers in the hands of borough councils, bodies some of which have already earned by their methods a very unsavoury reputation. The borough councils are in a word to have all the patronage and all the power; and the executive authority which the Bill proposes to call into existence will be but a name and a shadow. The County Council will again have to find the money, but it will have no real power. It will elect but 36 of the 97 members constituting the final executive authority, the remainder being collected from the highways and bye-ways of vestrydom, a not very delectable area, and one which has not been very favourable in the past to the County Council. It will supplant the good order of the School Board with an assured chaos; and it does this out of a cynically-frank antagonism to the popular method. This, indeed, was the one outstanding confession in the speech of the ministerial author of the Bill. Tories who had been down at Camborne avowing their faith in the people heard to their surprise a member of the Government arraigning the Democratic principle with vigour and verve. Popularly elected bodies were, said he, unsuited for this serious duty. But why? The School Board was a popularly elected body; and it did its duty well.

The rank and file of Toryism is simply possessed by the sentiment of distrust. Never had a Government more frank or hearty support than has been hitherto given this Government by the "Times" and the "Morning Post." However, renouncing all its old fidelity, the "Morning Post"—organ of the Primrose League—declared the Bill to be "thoroughly bad." The "Times," less vehement, feared that "the passage of the Bill through Parliament would be beset with some fresh difficulties of the Governments own making." This is not the worst. Educationists of all shades have joined in a common denunciation of the measure; and in the House of Commons itself there be few so poor as do it reverence. The amazement which succeeded the exposition of its purpose was followed by a stern denunciation. This did not come from the Liberals—they, indeed, regarded it in Mr. Lloyd George's phrase as a silly and grotesque measure which was beyond redemption, and should be only laughed and jeered at. This denunciation came from unimpeachable Tories like the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, Mr. E. Gray, and Colonel Lockwood—men who have hitherto never swerved in their party loyalty. Even Sir John Gorst, who was called in to bless the Bill, refused to do aught more than accept the principle. Is it to be marvelled at that people are again asking themselves the question "can it be that the Government is deliberately riding for a fall." What, however, discounts the idea is the existence in Mr. Chamberlain of the anxiety to carry his South African policy to what he regards as its logical conclusion, and the fact that the Government would scarcely choose to go to the country over a Bill which has evoked so contemptuous a derision. The situation is strangely perturbing. You can only finally ask whether the Government has lost its mental balance?

THE KING AND SIR G. WHITE.

The deliberate manner in which the King conferred the field-marshal's baton on Sir George White—the bestowal of the same dignity on Sir Evelyn Wood has evoked much less interest—is held to be an assurance that the king has accepted the War Office view of the defence of Ladysmith. No one, of course, ever doubted the signal heroism of that achievement, and the King was known to have been one of the keenest admirers of it. His Majesty, however, is now regarded as in a large measure associating himself with Mr. Brodrick's vehement denunciation of Sir Redvers Buller's tactics, and, at all events, to hold that the famous heliogram which Sir Redvers despatched to Sir George was really and truly naught but an incentive to surrender. 'Twill be interesting to see what effect this interpretation of his Majesty's action will have upon the affectionate popular estimation of which Sir Redvers is still everywhere the object. Let him go where he may, clamorous crowds follow him and render his path fragrant with their acclamations.

CHEAPENING THE EXPENSES OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Brodrick—so long the object of a contumely not always deserved and sometimes a little unreasoning—must have been considerably surprised at the public reception of the suggestions of the committee which had been appointed to inquire into the personal expenses at present associated with a Commission in the Army. The very appointment of this committee was in harmony with the popular sentiment. The public had, indeed, long since brought itself to believe that the compelling of officers to spend large sums of money out of their own private purse, in order to maintain their position, meant that the higher position of the army could only be filled by men belonging to one section of the community—by those, in a word, who possessed large private incomes. This meant—so the public had assumed—that these commands were the private appandage of society, and that thus the officered ranks of the service did not and could not represent the real grains of the nation. It held that the position should maintain the man and not the man the position. Perhaps, the public possessed rather exaggerated views on the matter. However, the mere fact that the current expenses of a subaltern in the infantry entail, according to the committee, a balance to be met by private income of some £60 a year, while in the cavalry about £160 is required, is some justification for its reflections. These sums suffice when economy is practised. If the general habit be followed then £100 or £150 is required in the one case and £260 or £300 in the other. The committee does not propose a revolution; it contents itself with advising the abolition of band and mess subscriptions, the bestowal of a field kit to officers on joining, the provision of furniture for quarters at a much lower rate than hitherto, and the provision of chargers at the public and not at the individual's expense. All this would lead to a minimum private income of £60 in the infantry and £60 to £100 in the cavalry being sufficient. But will the reduction to this extent meet the views of those impulsive potilicians who are clamouring for the demoralisation of the army? How can you expect democracy itself to enthuse over the assurance that its sons may hold commissions provided they have an annual private purse of £60 or £80?

THE HAYES-FISHER CASE.

We shall assuredly have a return to the policy which Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery adopted in regard to the holding of directorships by Ministers as a result of the Hayes-Fisher incident. Personally a good deal of sympathy is felt for that gentleman. Mr. Hayes-Fisher was the Financial Secretary of the Treasury; he was also a company director. In this latter position he became the object of certain criticism from the Bench. As a fact, he never derived a penny profit from the particular directorate which provoked that criticism. What is more, so intent is he that the public shall not lose that he and his co-director are seeing to it that everybody associated with the venture is paid in full. This will cost £5,000. Mr. Hayes-Fisher has, however, felt it his duty to resign his position in the Government as a result of the judicial comments. Mr. Fisher's announcement of his intention was marked by much emotion and honourable feeling. Statesmen of all shades joined in paying a tribute to his manliness and honour. However, his self-sacrifice was perceived to be wise. Mr. Balfour himself recently declared that he felt that the association of ministers with public companies was a wise thing. It was calculated to heighten the tone of commercial life. This is not the public vein. It prefers the method of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery. Neither permitted the members of their Administration to retain directorships. Public confidence would be endangered, they held, if the service of the State in high places was to be mixed up with company promotion and administration. The public now sees in one Under-Secretary a member of the Stock Exchange; it sees another minister director of several companies; it hears the Lord Chancellor condoning this association as beneficial and healthy. And the public does not like it. It somehow leaves an unpleasant taste in the mouth.

THE KING'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The King is greatly concerned, so I am told, over the health of his Secretary, Lord Knollys. Never had monarch a more discreet, wise, or sagacious servant than the peer whom we still prefer to dub "Sir Francis Knollys." He reflects something of his Majesty's own admirable discretion and his excellent capacity. He has an instinctive comprehension of the dangerous and the unwise, and he has often been driven back by his own prescience from a false step. The King has, it is known, a supreme faith in his own judgment. If he ever allowed himself to abandon this judgment it is in favour of the view of Lord Knollys. The role of the two men in private is that of friends; and it is Lord Knollys' good fortune that this friendship is also exhibited by the Queen.

LADY ANNE BLUNT.

Lady Anne Blunt, who has been the victim of an unpleasant accident while out riding at Crabbet Park, is, as some of your readers are aware from personal experience, a most interesting and even fascinating woman. She is the wife of that Quixote and poet, Wilfrid Blunt—who, I grieve to say, has a greater popularity as a breeder of pure-lived Arabs than as a scholar, or a climber up the slopes of Parnassus; and that remarkable man, who ever exhales an aroma of romance and distinction, is not a little proud of the fact that she is the daughter of Lord Lovelace and of Byron's daughter Ada. You know how the poet described that winsome woman: "Sole daughter of my house and heart." She has been her husband's companion wherever he has gone. She prefers the delightful solitude of Crabbet Park; but she is ever with Mr. Blunt—be it in Arabia, Syria, Persia, Mesopotamia, in Egypt, in India, or in his political adventures. Wilfrid Blunt is one of the most transparently honest men that ever found himself out of place in politics. The work-a-day world does not understand such a man. When in 1881-2 he stood the friend of Arabi Pasha, though an undoubted English patriot, that world stood aghast. When in 1885 he stood as a Conservative Home Rule candidate for Camberwell it gave him up in despair, when in 1888 he was imprisoned as a reward for the part he had played in the Irish agitation, it wondered whether a prison was the fit abode of this sensitive-minded, delicately-balanced genius—whether, in a word, he might not be sent to a worse place. Disgusted with affairs, he has receded—until he is now but a poet, a traveller, a pedant, and a breeder of horses. Politics he cares not for.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Mr. George Wyndham has been likened to Mr. Disraeli in his younger days. I think the comparison rather inept. True, Mr. George Wyndham is as was Mr. Disraeli, the dandy of his party; but Disraeli's dandyism had in its affectation and Oriental opulence a touch of vulgarity. Mr. Wyndham is an admirably tailored and well-groomed man; Mr. Disraeli reeked in his early days of the oil of Maccassar. The only resemblance that I can see between the two is that Mr. Wyndham, like Mr. Disraeli, is both an orator and a novelist. By the way, the Chief Secretary now meditates publishing another novel. Here again the comparison lacks directness and exactitude. Mr. Disraeli's oratory was either lurid and flamboyant, or sinister, saturnine, biting; Mr. George Wyndham's speech is always characterised by a great courtesy, a genial faith in humanity, and a refusal to attribute unwholesome motives. Mr. Disraeli as a writer was fantastically-inspired—he sought rather to point a new mediaevalism, which was out of touch with the spirit of the times, and was as lifeful as an antiquated piece of armour in a Norman baronial hall; Mr. Wyndham's writing is a little affected by his Oxford training, but has little of that turgidity which lent so meretricious a character to the Disraelian effusions. Mr. Wyndham is anti-Disraelian rather than Pro-Disraelian.

THE NEW DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

Dr Wace, the new Dean of Canterbury, is one of the fiercest, most erudite, and most enthusiastic controversialist of his day. He is sixty-six years of age, but his years have not diminished the energy with which he uses the flail of his wit, and reinforce its value out of the stores of his remarkable knowledge. The Doctor was one of the men who entered the now historic controversy which raged between Gladstone and Huxley over the question of the Gadarene swine. Huxley had, as you know, assumed an air of contemptuous all-mightiness. His scientific knowledge was you saw he felt; greater than all the vapourings of the theologians. The Doctor adopted another method with the philosopher. He followed his own manner, and he compelled Huxley to change it. To the end of his days Huxley spoke of Wace in a tone of contemptuous indifference; but he never again invited him into the gladiatorial arena of acute controversy. Yet, withal, a quieter, gentler, more lovable man than Dr Wace does not exist. His very presence and manner invites you into an atmosphere of sweet tolerance. Why has he been so often everlooked—he the man who was Sir William Smith's collaborateur in the compiling of the famous "Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, and Sects," the man whose lectures on theGospels and on our Lord's Ministry are daily recalled. Well, he has never employed the policy of your theological tuft hunter. He has refused to make his faith subservient to the methods of the courtier.

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT DHARWAR.

ADDRESS BY MR. D. A. KHARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, APRIL 26.

The thirteenth Bombay Provincial Conference began its deliberations in the Durbar Hall, Dharwar, to-day. There was a large attendance of delegates and the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, of Bombay, was elected President and delivered a lengthy address.

Mr. Panduranga Athavale, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said:—

It was proposed to hold the 12th Provincial Conference in Dharwar in October last but when the preparations were well-nigh completed, they had to express their inability to hold the Conference there in consequence of the plague. He proceeded to say that Dharwar or properly speaking the Dharwar District being remote from centres of political and intellectual activity was not always well to the front in public movements. But it has claims to attention which could not be ignored. Though it has not been distinguished for "men" of exceptional intellectual attainments some places in the district could boast of celebrated Canarese authors who lived in times gone by. It was true that Dharwar could not claim to be a historical city in the real sense of the term, but being situated on the frontier of the Peshwa's dominions, it was more than once the scene of important actions in Maratha history. The Dharwar fort which deservedly claims to be one of the oldest in this part of the presidency, has a sacred and sublime association, about it being the scene where the wife of Dhondopant Gokhale, a Maratha warrior burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband. Since the advent of the British rule, Dharwar has fully participated in the educational and other benefits secured by it. A steadily increasing number of students graduate from this district every year. The district had newspapers doing their level best to advance the cause of our country. They had also the 'Mitra-Samaj' devoted to the promotion of social intercourse. The Sanskrit literary society, the Karnatak Vidya-Vardaka sangha and the Victoria High School have been during the last fifteen years or more, doing yeoman service to the cause of Sanskrit and Canarese literature and general education respectively. Political movements also received attention now and then, but Dharwar must do much more than it has been doing and they hoped that the Conference would rouse in them a livelier sense of their duties and responsibilities. The people of the District were in most cordial sympathy with the Conference and Congress movements. The readiness with which they had responded to our appeal for subscriptions and other help was a sure indication and a reliable measure of the popularity of these movements. The list of Dharwar delegates was thoroughly representative including, as it did, Lingayets, Mahomedans Parsees, Jews, Christians and Brahmins. They had their little differences and storms in a tea-cup; but they only left the sky clearer and emphasized the sunshine of good natured cheerfulness and unanimity in working for a common good which invariably succeed the blowing over of these toy tempests. Their best thanks were due to the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare for complying with their request to preside over the deliberations of this year's Conference. He came here not as a stranger but as an old and honored friend whose position in the Bombay bar had made his name familiar in that part of the Presidency. This Conference was specially fortunate in having the first opportunity of publicly thanking H. E. Lord Curzon and his Council for having reduced the tax on salt, and raised the taxable minimum of income from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000. These boons, coming as they did as the first fruits of the benign rule of His Majesty Edward VII. would certainly receive due recognition at the hands of the Conference. These concessions were an ample justification of the Congress movement as they were two of the favours which the Congress had been so long asking for and though tardy in coming they were none the less welcome. The Conference Committee had to offer their hearty thanks to the authorities of the district for the sympathy they have shown to the movement. The Durbar Hall had been kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. Gibb, the Collector. Colonel Burn Murdoch, the agent of the Southern Maratha Railway, had shown his sympathy to the movement in various ways for which the offered their sincere thanks to him. They had also to thank several gentlemen for permitting them the use of their bungalows, in some cases free of rent and in others at nominal charges.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

A REPLY TO MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare having been elected to preside over the Conference delivered an interesting address. At the outset he referred to the death of Mr. Caine, Sir Richard Garth and Dr. Thos. Blaney, and proceeding said:—apart from the loss of these notable individuals our Presidency has suffered very cruelly from plague. The Government having now seen that heroic measures are useless have assumed a reasonable attitude towards the people and the only matters now to complain about its measures are connected with the several inspecting stations for passengers both by land and sea. Only the other day I was amused to see passengers for Bombay, getting into the train at Poona Station medically inspected or examined. There was practically then no plague in Poona, and there was plenty of it in Bombay, and it is difficult to understand the object of this inspection. Then there is the inspection at Kalyan Station. I for one fail to see any good from it. The inspection of passengers proceeding down the coast at the Bander is equally ludicrous, especially when one takes note of the fact that there is no inspection for passengers who go as far as Revdanda, although they can from that place disperse all over the country unchecked. These inspections do no service at all while, on the contrary, they are a source of great trouble and irritation to the travelling public.

THE CONGRESS PARTY'S WORK.

Gentlemen, although we have lost great friends, and are still losing many lives, it is our bounden duty to go on in the path which has been chalked out for the last 13 years. It has no doubt been said that for all the labours and expense of the past we have not gained our desire in any appreciable degree. Now, gentlemen, anybody who will look at our work and its results from a historical point of view will at once grant that 12 or 16 or 20 years is not to be considered a long time in the life of a nation. Generation of workers, and hoards of money are required to achieve the smallest constitutional progress, and those who feel disappointed at the result of our achievements must be very impatient people indeed. And is it true that the Congress party has, even within this short space of time, not achieved appreciable result? Look at the constitution of our Legislative Councils and look at the increased considerations our principal proposals are receiving from our rulers. Are not these results such as to give encouragement for persistent and vigorous effort? We have already made our favourite subjects so much liked by the Government that it has annexed some of them as its own, and we have even now the satisfaction of witnessing the Government progressing on the lines of reform we have indicated. Our prayers on the subject of income and salt taxes have already been granted and another of our subjects of agitation, viz, the separation of judicial and executive functions, is receiving the very serious consideration of H. E. Lord Curzon who hopes to deal with it this year. And, gentlemen, we must not also forget the fact that our work is really not of a character to deserve even the small modicum of success that it has achieved. We are working fitfully and have become more indifferent than we were at the time when we entered upon the present path. There was plenty of enthusiasm at the beginning, and you see even now spasmodic ebullitions of it. But what we want is real persistent dogged labour—a constant knocking at the door. This is a sore defect for which we are responsible, and we cannot blame anybody but ourselves if we fail, as naturally we ought to fail, in inspiring respect and in securing success. Another criticism that is often put forward is that the Congress movement, of which the Conferences form a part, has resulted in paralysing the energies of the great local associations which used to be so active and influential before institution. But assuming that it is so, I consider that the result is quite a natural outcome of the position. The object with which the Congress as well as the Conference were started was to bring together what was dispersed, to focus in one place what was diffused. Political associations and influential individuals were no doubt doing great service before. But each spoke from his own place and for its own part of the country. And even now it is not correct to say that these different associations, have not got any work left for them to do. The Congress, the Conference and the local association, all these three have each a proper sphere of work, and if there be but the requisite zeal and energy all would be performing their proper functions in a manner so as to secure the advance we have all in view.

THE LAND REVENUE QUESTION.

Proceeding to consider the question of land revenue the President said that the great efforts of Mr. R. C. Dutt have provoked the Government of India into issuing a Resolution in which the fact that the land assessments are light has been endeavoured to be established. This Resolution has been accepted in various quarters as a final answer to the agitation on the question, and is deemed to be a crushing reply to the theories advanced by Mr. Dutt. Indeed, the Resolution of the Government of India says that Government is taking in the shape of assessment much less than what Mr. Dutt says they ought to take, and that if the proposals which he and his sympathisers advocate were adopted, they would lead to an increase of assessment all round. I will not trouble you with respect to this conclusion as far as it applies to the other parts of India, but I think it is necessary for us to examine the matter as far as our Presidency is concerned. The conclusion arrived at by the Government of India seems to be chiefly based on the memorandum submitted by Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. This memorandum pretends to be an answer to Mr. Dutt's third letter to Lord Curzon. In this letter Mr. Dutt traces the history of Land System in the Bombay Presidency from the time of the Marathas to about 1899, and his main ground of attack are that the miras tenure has disappeared under the British rule, and that the periodical enhancements have successively so raised the land revenue as to impoverish ryots and that there has been no real check on these enhancements, either Judicial or otherwise. Mr. Dutt suggests that there should be judicial checks on these enhancements, and he contends that unless the Government strictly adhered to the suggestion of Lord Ripon and confined in future the possibility of enhancements, solely to the basis of a rise in prices there would be a general collapse. To these attacks and proposals the Bombay Government, through their Chief Secretary, as already mentioned, make a reply which has been accepted by the authorities as a conclusive vindication of the Bombay System. I would therefore examine this memorandum with a view to see whether it really is what it pretends to be and whether it should be accepted as the final word in the controversy. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie begins his attack by trying to belittle the position of the old mirasdars under the Marathas. He says that their assessment was not fixed and that the land assessment which he calls kamal was more than half the gross produce. It is no doubt true that the kamal assessment was a very high one. But Mr. Muir-Mackenzie ignores the fact that the kamal was never levied to its full by the Maratha Government and that remissions and suspensions were granted on the smallest provocation. Moreover, apart from this there was no forfeiture of the miras tenure for non-payment of the assessment, and a mirasdar could return and claim back his land even if he returned to it after a long absence. I think it would be better to contrast the present statement of the Bombay Government with that made by Mr. Elphinstone, the Commissioner of the Deccan in the early days of British rule, and see what the latter says about the mirasdars position. He says that "even with all the exactions of the late Maratha Government the share of the ryot must have amounted to more than half the produce of the land," and that their land-tax on miras land was fixed.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE'S MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Muir-Mackenzie says that the mirasdars had no position, and there was no village community under the rule of the Marathas and agricultural society was entirely demoralised, and there was a general collapse before the introduction of the British rule. But it has to be noted that it is an error to judge of these matters by the condition of things just preceding the British rule because it is admitted on all hands that there was general disorganisation of the Land System as well as every other system of Government in the days of the last Peishwa. Any conclusion based on those data would be wrong, and if a proper comparison is to be made let us have the figures and conditions of the time of Madhavrao when the Government was comparatively more settled. However, apart from this there is no doubt that the kamal was the land-tax under the Marathas according to the English authorities, and it is also equally clear that it left to the ryot more than half the produce of the land. At the same time as a matter of fact the kamal was never levied, but in its place the usual recovery came to about half of one-fourth of the Kamal akar. We find this authoritatively stated in various places. The "Satara Gazetteer" distinctly lays down that the actual kamal was never levied, and that it was two to four times of the actual levy. Even the tables published with Mr. Chaplin's report show that even in the last days of Bajirao II. the actual land revenue for 1816 for the whole of his territories, excluding Saranjams and other alienations, was Rs. 1,22,57,259, whereas the kamal figure was Rs.2,36,95,832. We can, therefore take as not admitting of any doubt these propositions—(1) that the old mirasdar had peculiar advantages which have now vanished and what is more to our present purpose, (2) that the actual land-tax was at least half, if not one-fourth, of the kamal, and (3) that the kamal came to about more than half the gross produce, and that the land-tax on miras was fixed, and that no advantage was taken of improvement effected by the holder to increase the assessment. These propositions can be established by the statements made in the reports of English officers themselves, and so in the absence of anything else those statements may be taken as good data to base our conclusion upon. These facts make it clear that even during the last days of the Peishwa the actual land assessment came to about between one-half and one-fourth of the gross produce. Add to this we have the fact that at that time there was nothing to pay for grazing and other forest advantages, and that there was no local Fund cess. Starting from this basis let us proceed to examine the statements in the memorandum. In the Adminstration Report of 1872-73, where for the first time, the system of giving in a consolidated form information of each decade begins, we get the nearest approach to correct figures. As far as I know there was no accession of territory after that year and all the districts were settled for the first time, and parts of Poona, Sholapur and Nasik were settled under a revised Survey. There was some re-distribution of areas among the various districts, but that will not affect my calculation, as all the territory represented by the present 18 districts and Sindh was then divided into two Divisions, the Nothern and the Southern. At page 49 of that report we get these figures. Revenue Realizations before the Settlement, Nothern Division, Rs. 1,17,97,325, Southern Division, Rs. 43,28,463; total Rs. 1,51,25,788.

THE INCREASE OF REVENUE.

From these figures we must exclude the districts of Hyderabad, Karachi and Shikarpur which yielded a revenue before Settlement of Rs. 20,66,654, and we get the figures of Rs 1,40,59,124 for the present 18 districts. It has got to be noted again that even here we do not get the correct figures for Poona, Sholapur and Nasik. The figures given for those districts under the heading of Realisations prior to Settlement appear to be the figures of realisations during the first Settlement. But even supposing that the above figures are correct, the result we get is that prior to the introduction of the Settlement the revenue realisations came to Rs. 1,40,59,124. Now, without going into the intermediate figures of enhancements, about which much may be said, it would be effective to compare this figure of total revenue realisation for 1901-1902 given in the Administration Report for that year. That figure appears to be nearly Rs. 3,10,00,000 (excluding Sindh) in round numbers. These, I say, gentlemen, are official figures and their correctness cannot be questioned. You have therefore only to compare the two and you get the sum of Rs.1,40,59124, which was the land revenue before the Settlement as contrasted with the sum of Rs.3,10,00,000, the revenue of 1901,1902. Thus then it is an uncontrovertible fact that during the last 50 or 60 years the revenue of those districts has risen from Rs.1,40,59124 to Rs. 3,10,00,000, an increase of about 120 per cent. Is not this a very startling conclusion, and does not this abundantly support the proposition laid down by Mr. Dutt that the impoverishment of the ryot is in the main due to this rise in the land assessments. The enormity of this enhancement is not brought forth so markedly if you compare the figures of each enhancement. They come to about 30 per cent. But that means a steady increase by 30 per cent. at every revision survey at compound calculation. Whatever the principles upon which these enhancements be based, it gives food for reflection to note that within the last 60 years the land revenue has more than doubled. You have also to note that according to official statements themselves this brings us to the irresistible conclusion that these 18 districts of Bombay are actually now paying their land-tax at least at the old kamal rate if not more without the privileges and elasticity which accompanied the levy of the land-tax under the Maratha Government. Nor can you omit from this the Local fund cess which, at the rate of one anna in the rupee, would add a burden of betwen 19 to 20 lakhs of rupees. Now, as stated above and as admitted by various officers, the kamal rate amounted to more than half the gross produce and therefore it must be conceded that the present revenue carries away the same percentage, viz., more than 50 per cent. of the gross produce from the ryot. But as stated in the Memorandum it may be objected that far more land is now under cultivation than formerly and that the population has increased, and that therefore the increase ought not to be considered to be as heavy in reality as it appears. Now as to the factor of the increase of population I think that it is besides the question. The rate of assessment ought not and cannot take into account the number of mouths a particular area of land feeds. Indeed, if at all, the increase of pressure of population on land, the area being equal, ought to militate against any increase of the tax. The increase in this factor, moreover, appears to about 10 per cent. between 1872 and 1901. Then going to the other factor, viz., the increase of area under cultivation, I think it cannot be denied that during the Maratha rule the best lands in the country were under cultivation, and the increase, whatever it may be, must relate to comparative poor land, and the increase of revenue cannet, therefore, be properly ascribed to increase of the area of cultivation. Having critised the figures of Mr. Muir Mackengie who states that within the forty years from 1855-56 to 1895-96 the area of cultivation has increased from about 14 3-4 to 23 1-3 million acres or an idcrease of cultivation of 60 per cent. the speaker said: Reading, between the lines and looking to what is meant by occupation and not forgetting the fact that it is but reasonable to suppose that all good land must have been under cultivation in the early period of British rule, and that not much cultivable land, therefore, was left after 1872-73, which could be brought under any cultivation worth the name, and making all allowances I think, it will be safe to assure that during all these sixty years the

INCREASE IN EFFECTIVE CULTIVATION

could not be placed even at 10 per cent. The very pretensions advanced on behalf of the revenue authorities that during the earlier stages the assessments were lowered make it reasonable to assume that the ryots naturally must have taken under cultivation all the available cultivable land and tend to support the above view. Then there are the admissions of Government officers themselves that are available as regards particular districts which show that theory of cultivation having spead over a larger area cannot be quite correct. We have, for instance, a statement made by Captain Wingate in 1851 that at that time in the Ratnagiri District there was left no uncultivated land which could in latter years be brought under cultivation. The case with Karwar naturally must be the same, while in Gujerath, even according to Statement B, attached to the memorandum in thethree district of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahal the area decreased from 1865 onwards, and the annual Administration Report show that since 1895 up to the present time the cultivated area in Gujerath has still more declined. Nor can we omit from consideration the frequent admissions of Government that the original measurements of land were quite incorrect and even with a second or third survey the mistakes in that matter are not all corrected. Indeed, one of the main reasons given for revisions is that remeasurement is necessary is to correct the mistakes of the previous surveys. All these considerations must reduce the increase to much less than 10 per cent., if there be any at all. The nett result, therefore, at which we arrive is, that during the last 60 years the demand against land has increased by 120 per cent., while the area under cultivation has increased much less than 10 per cent. at the most. Now, is this not

AN APPALLING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The same land now pays more than double of what it paid 60 years ago, and if the payments of 60 years ago represented one-fourth share of the gross produce, the present payment represent more than 50 per cent. of it. To this you have to add, as I have said above, rigidity in collection and general absence of remission—not to speak of the local Fund and forest produce and grazing of cattle. What then becomes of the percentages given in para. 17 of the momentous resolution of the Government of India, which says that the highest rate of sssessment in this Presidency does not exceed 20 per cent. of the produce. The statement on which this conclusion is based are evidently misleading, and instead of supporting the memorandum go long a way towards disproving its conclusions. At all events it may be safely asserted that the basis for those conclusions is not sound, and such as it is, it is one which cannot be accepted by a dispassionate thinker. It would be more correct to assert that the Bombay Government have reverted to the old Kamal akar in all its intensity, and now take from their ryot what the Maratha Government in its worst days never exacted.

THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

I shall now take some of the other important points in this memorandum and endeavour to see how far the statements contained in it can be accepted as correct. It is asserted there that the present assessment on land must be low indeed, because of the ease with which it is collected. Now this fetish of ease need not frighten anybody, particularly those who have watched the progress and the result of the famous Gujerath inquiry inaugurated at the instance of friend the Hon'ble Gokuldas K. Parakh, and I consider it only a waste of time to deal with the matter further. But I cannot pass over this head without alluding to the fact that in various Districts even before the survey the revenue demand was admitted by Government officers to be unbearable. Take, for instance, what Captain Wingate said in his report of 1851 about the Ratnagiri Ditrict. "Unconnected with the peculiarities of the Khoti tenure," said he, "there are other features of the existing state of things open to objection and seeming to call for change or improvement. In both Khoti and Kularagi villages the assessment is generally complained of as being oppressively high, and I think it must have the effect of preventing the improvement of the land to the extent of which it is capable." After the first settlement again agitations arose in the various parts of the Presidency every time the assessments were revised. Take any of the Bombay District Gazetteers and you will find therein recorded the history of the great outcries that were invoked on every occasion, and the admissions of officials themselves as to the heaviness of the increases in the land tax. The people petitioned, prayed and did all in their power to show to Government the unbiarable nature of the increases. They even tried the Civil Courts and succeeded in establishing the truth of their complaints. But by law, the Civil Courts were closed to them soon after this success, and there remained no recourse but to pay even when they could not get a proper feed every day. Population increased, other industries declined, and somehow or other there was nothing left to choose between pure starvation and half a meal, and it need inspire no wonder that the latter alternative was chosen. All these matters have been silintly passed over in the Bombay memorandum, which fact still more reduces its claims to acceptance. But above all there is the circumstance that all over the Presidency the soil has deteriorated in its fertility. There have been complaints made by experts that under the system of agriculture pursued by the ryots nothing by way of manure is returned to the soil from which the elements that give fertility are taken away year after year. This factor of deterioration finds no place in the statement of the Bombay Government and still more reduces its authority. This factor may be really said to counterbalance any argument based on the increase of cultivation. I can, therefore, safely assert this that if we take into consideration all the various factors there is really no increase in cultivation, and that the statements made in the memorandum, if not erroneous, are made in such an irresponsible and inaccurate fashion that they ought to make us incline to accept what Mr. Dutt has said in preference to what has been asserted by the Bombay Government and accepted as correct by the Government of India.

THE VALUE OF LAND.

Then the next important item is the selling price of land. The memorandum asserts that in old times the selling price of miras land did not exceed two or three years' purchase. Now I would beg leave to call this statement incorrect, not to say disingenuous. Mr. Elphinstone in his report asserts that miras lands were generally saleable at 10 years' purchase. This opinion he gives from an examination of the prevailing rents and sale-deeds, and there is no reason given in the memorandum to show that his estimate was wrong. As regards the authority cited in the memorandum, viz., that of Mr. Chaplin, the latter had to admit that Captains Grant and Pottinger computed it at from 5 to 7 years' purchase, while the "Satara Gazetteer" shows that even that is a low estimate which has been arrived at by a one-sided consideration. Well, then we may, notwithstanding what is stated in the memorandum, take it that 10 years' purchase was the minimum limit. But Mr. Muir-Mackenzie forgets that in those days mirasdars were most unwilling to sell their miras land. There are instances where mirasdars even refused to sell lands to Bajirao himself on any conditions. The great advantages which went withthe possession of miras land naturally proved a great incentive to people not to sell, and, therefore, it can be reasonably inferred that most of the sales of miras land must have taken place out of compulsion; and it cannot be questioned that when one has to sell his property under compulsion he will never be able to get a fair price for it, but will always get much less than what it would otherwise fetch. Therefore it is not correct to assume that 10 years' purchase was the selling price. It was a price for compulsory sales. Now, the memorandum under examination says that the present rate of sale is at 24 years' purchase. Supposing it was, what does it indicate? It need not necessarily indicate that the assessments are low and the residuary profits are high. The higher rate in the sale price again is quite accountable by the fact that in India capital finds no other outlet. The absence of other industries confines capital mostly to land, and the bulk of the purchasers are saukars who have to choose between taking their debtor's land as part-payment of the advances to them or losing those advances altogether. Purchases made under such a condition of affairs afford no real data for judgment. Then, again, it is a matter of general knowledge that in the early days of British rule there was very little money circulating in the country, and therefore comparatively land was cheaper and coins dearer than the relative commodities are at the present time. The rate of interest, too, then was very high. It was generally between 30 and 40 per cent. and therefore a smaller capital sum brought in a larger return than is the case at present. The selling price standard, therefore, is an unsafe guide, and the memorandum is quite inacurrate in basing any conclusions about the lightness of the land-tax on that feature. What appears probable is, taking all things into consideration, the contrast between the two rates of prices is more imaginary than real and does not with any appreciable certainty represent that the profits of the ryots have increased.

ENHANCEMENT OF ASSESSMENT.

Now, the memorandum admits that every time there was revision of assessments the enhancement was about 30 per cent. Putting these revisions together you naturally get the total increase now over the revenue before the settlement by about 80 or 90 per cent, because every time there is a revision you have to add 30 per cent. to the old revenue, and, as shown by Mr. Dutt, the total increase comes to more than 80 per cent. This statement Mr. Muir-Mackenzie does not controvert, and it goes far to support what I have already said on this point and to demonstrate that the land revenue on almost the same area of land has more than doubled from 1850 to 1900. Going further, we have got to see what the Bombay Government have said about the improvement of communications, as a basis for enhancement. In this connection it is rather difficult to understand properly the statements in para. 11 of the memorandum. It is admitted that improvement of communications does affect the prices and it is also admitted that this fact is generally taken into account only through the effect on the prices on the basis of which the assessment is fixed. But it is again asserted that there are but few improvements affecting land values, and again it is said that they are legitimate grounds for enhancement. Now, this is all a jumble of assertions contradicting each other and pulling different ways. Improvements, if they affect prices of produce, are reflected in the prices, and therefore there can be no fault found with the contention that prices ought alone to be taken as the guide for the purpose of revision. If improvements do not add to the profits of the ryots they are not legitimate grounds for enhancement, and if they do affect them they ought not separately to form a distinct consideration. A similar faulty reasoning runs through the paragraph which deals with the question of the proposal to provide for judicial checks on enhancements. In another part of the discussion the writer of the memorandum entirely ignores the oft-asserted proposition that land revenue is no tax, but is only rent levied for use of the land by the ryots who are the tenants of the State landlord. But in this memorandum it is in the first place said that it is a tax and next it is contended that even in England a Civil Court has no jurisdiction to consider whether a tax is over-assessed. But that is really beside the question. In this case we are not dealing with a tax. We are dealing with rents, and the memorandum admits that the Civil Court properly have authority to settle disputes as to rent between a landlord and tenant. I wish the writer of the memorandum had shown more consistency in this matter, and not called land revenue a tax only for the purpose of justifying its exclusion from the operation of the jurisdiction of Civil Courts. This appears to be special pleading and not dispassionate reasoning and detracts much from the authority which such State papers ought to possess. The same view of the character of the memorandum is strengthened and not weakened by the reference to certain passages from a judgment of Sir Michael Westropp. The plain truth of the matter is that before the Revenue Jurisdiction Act was passed such question could be successfully submitted to the Civil Courts and that that Act was devised especially with the object of preventing unbiased and independent examination of the grounds on which the assessment on land was enhanced. I have now examined the principal points in this memorandum, and I must say that the net result that is left on the mind after a dispassionate consideration of the question is that the contensions of Mr. Dutt are mainly correct, and that the reply of the Bombay Government falls short of that fairness of inference and correctness of assertion that one would always expect to see in such a document. The whole reply is, as I have said, a tissue of special pleading in all its parts, and evinces a spirit more disputatious than judicial, and it would, I think, be an error to suppose that this reply rightly closes the controversy and effectually supports the theory adopted by the Government of India that the assessments are light and that the principles of revision of assessments are really calculated to lessen the burden of tax on land.

THE POLICY OF INDIVIDUAL INQUIRY.

Apart from the question as to the heaviness of the land-tax to proceed now to the consideration of other aspects of the same question, we are compelled to say that the policy of the Bombay Government, notwithstanding what has been said repeatedly by the Supreme Government, is not yet as sympathetic to the ryot as one would like to see. Take only the instance of remissions of revenue recently granted at the instance of the Government of India. It was repeatedly asserted by the Supreme Government that no distinction ought to be made between individuals on the ground of their private means when there is failure of crops over large tracts, and yet the Bombay Government persisted in holding individual inquiry. But this inquiry is not so much directed to the yield of particular holdings, for, as a matter of fact, there cannot be any appreciable difference in this connection in a famine year, but it is directed to the individual means of the holder as well as to the caste to which he belongs. There are many complaints in the Presidency that a distinction is being made between Kunbi and Pandharpesha cultivators, and that the latter are not given the same remissions or suspensions which are given to the former. Now, I should have thought that every ryot was the same to Government, whether he was a Kunbi or a Maratha or a Parbhu or Brahman. His caste ought to be no ground for differentiation. The sole test ought to be as to the outturn of his holding. The second that is made even with more emphasis is on the ground of individual means. Now, I really fail to understand this distinction. Land revenue is to be taken for the land a man holds. If it pays him any profits, Government goes in shares with him in those profits, and if it does not yield him anything, Government, in theory, say that they will suspend or remit their demand. Consequently this consideration leaves no justification for the proposition that a landholder, who possesses other means, ought not to be allowed the concession of remission or suspension, even if his land yields him no profit. If such a holder were to be called upon to pay, then it would mean that he is taxed not for the land which he holds but for his other sources which give him income. A tax like this clases to be a land-tax and becomes

AN IMPOST ON RICHES

otherwise acquired. And it is not to be forgotten that this rich holder pays his taxes for his other income on its own amount, and thus he is exposed to a double taxation. The Government of India, in the first Resolution on the report of the Famine Commission have distinctly expressed themselves against such a policy, and it is surprising to see the Bombay Government yet adhere to it. On the point of remissions on this head Lord Northcote, in his otherwise admirable speeches at Broach and Ahmedabad, has expressed sentiments which, I am afraid, are fallacious. His Lordship thinks that the well-to-do ought not to ask for remissions so long as they can pay. But the question is, as I have said, are those people to pay for the land they hold or are they to be compelled to contribute to the Government Treasury because Government want money? If the reason of not granting landholders of means any remission is that the State wants money, and that these people have got it, then it will be advisable to put such an exaction under some other name than that of land revenue. His Lordship has told us frankly that the Bombay Government have submitted certain proposal to the Government of India which will make the work of granting remissions and suspension almost automatic. I wish we had an opportunity to know what those proposals are, but I hope and trust the compulsory levy of an impost on rich landholders in times of distress is not one of them. But whatever that may be, the fact remains that until this day the Government of this Presidency is endeavouring to keep up this distinction, which I consider is based upon fallacious and unconstitutional reasoning. In the same connection I may note that the policy of the Bombay Government in distributing the remission granted by the Government of India is rather unintelligible. The Supreme Government allotted to Bombay rupees one crore and thirty lakhs and odd for the purpose of remission, and looking to a statement (Appendix H at p. 372 of Part VII, of the "Bombay Government Gazette") placed on the Council table on the 6th of November 1902, it appears that the total amount ordered to be remitted by the Bombay Government is one crore and forty-five lakhs and odd. This, no doubt, shows that the Bombay Government has been even more generous in carrying out the policy of remission than they were expected to be by the Government of India. But looking to some of the figures given in that statement, it appears at first sight that the amount of remissions ordered exceeds the figure of the unrecovered revenue in some districts. Take, for instance, Khandesh. The amount of revenue arrears on 31st July 1901, was Rs. 8,89,419. Out of this Rs. 6,20,937 were collected. The balance of arrears uncollected was therefore Rs. 2,68,483. To this has got to be added Rs. 4,63,353, the uncollected revenue out of the demand for 1901-1902. The total, therefore, of arrears that remained to be collected or remitted was Rs. 7,31,836, while from the last column of the statement you find that the amount ordered to be remitted is Rs. 8,23,273, a sum larger than the amount which remained in arrears. The same seems to be the case with Sholapur and Ahmednagar. This discrepancy certainly requires explanation. However that does not much matter. There are many other things also which can be referred to which show that the Government of Bombay even now are not behaving in a sympathetic way notwithstanding the noble declarations of Lord Northcote in November last, and even now in Ankleshwar and Wagra the Collector has issued notices to all the ryots without distinction for attaching their crops as a precautionary measure for securing the collection of land revenue. The procedure to say the least, is unprecedented, and makes us diffident of accepting merely oral assurances of sympathy.

BUILDING FINES.

Another subject akin to this, and which also serves to emphasize the want of sympathy which is laid at the door of the Bombay Government, not without good reason, is the question of the building fines or assessments. The heartlessness of the revenue administration becomes more manifest when one sees that it took advantage of a calamity like the plague to increase the receipts on this head. At a time when it was peculiarly necessary to hold out inducements to the people living in congested places to expand and when great efforts were made to advice the people to leave their houses, the Bombay Government insisted upon rates which discouraged people from building houses in the suburbs. In the place of the old rules power has recently been taken to allow the Governor in Council to fix the rent of the ground periodically and to revise such rent from time to time. Things are consequently made more uncertain, and the feeling is that the change is worse in some respects than the old state of affairs, entirely unsatisfactory though it was. Nobody can now feel sure that his bungalow in the suburbs will be either a good investment or his own tenure of it reasonably secure. When one does not know to what fluctuations of ground rent he will be made to submit he is very unwilling to undertake to build houses outside the towns. The town of Bombay is a great sufferer in the matter. Every endeavour is being made by the authorities to open it up. All sanitarians find fault with its crowded houses and the Municipality was greatly found fault with for allowing such a huddling together of buildings. And at the same time Government make it hazardous for the residents to built houses outside. It is a case of what is said in Marathi the father would not give food and "the mother would not allow begging. In Salsette the rates of assessments for building sites is very high even now and everywhere in the Presidency the expansion of crowded localities as well as building operations in connection with industrial purposes has been hampered. Only the other day the rules for Ahmedabad appeared. They, too, I am afraid, are not calculated to encourage buildings on sweet lands. This ungenerous policy does not befit such an enlightened Government as ours. The Bombay revenue system needs modernising and adapting to changing conditions. The Revenue Department has become more and more grasping as times have advanced. Time was when industrial buildings, such as mills, were encouraged by concession, but now and under the most recent regulations, their large compounds are brought under the building assessment.

THE CASE OF THE KHOTS.

Another illustration of the unsympathetic character of the land administration is the treatment by Government of the khots of the Ratnagiri District, especially those who hold villages in the Devgad Taluka. When the survey was introduced for the first time here, the assessment was enhanced by not less than 60 per cent at a bound while the rents which by the regulations the khots were to take from the tenants were not enhanced, and the effect was that in almost all the 80 khoti villages of that Taluka the khots had to pay to Government by way of assessments far more than their income in the shape of rents. The matter was brought to the notice of Government in 1893, and Government after full inquiries admitted about 1894 or 1895 the grievance and said that as legislation would be required to correct the error they would undertake it without delay. But all the while the admitted loss to the khots continued, and Government did not abate the demand by a single pice. This continued for years, and after abortive attempt at legislation it is only latterly that some relief has been granted by not exacting the whole revenue demand. However the contemplated legislation is still nowhere. This gentleman is a case in point and shows how deaf are the revenue officers to the cry of real and admitted grievances. This case also proves that the revenue officers have made it a rule that the assessment must increase by at least 30 per cent. every thirty years. There was nothing done for about 60 years in this taluka and the enhancements, as I have said, were not less than 60 per cent. In the same connection I may quote the remarks in the Administration Report for 1892, 1893, which will show how callously this incident has been treated by Government. Devgad, it is said, is a khoti stronghold only 16 per cent of the villages being dharekari. The settlements have been carried out on the same lines as that of Rajapur, but with the strikingly different result that whereas in the latter taluka a marked decrease of the Government demand was made, in the former the demand has in comparison with average collections largely increased. The explanation is that till now the demand has been levied on the area cultivated in the times of the Peishwa. Without gross injustice no change was possible till the preliminaries of regular measurement and valuation of every field were completed. These operations have from various causes been greatly prolonged. During the long period of 73 years the khots and dharekaries have enjoyed the full benefit of rapidly increased cultivation and though the increased demand will be taken gradually, and though in time the khots and ryots will benefit from the fair apportionment of the demand, and the other benefits of the survey tenure, or at all events the restricted khoti tenure there cannot but be a temporary disturbance in existing arrangements between the khot and the tenants and between dharekaries and their tenants which may require temporary re-adjustment with the aid of the State landlord. The settlement shows an enhanced demand of 60·3 per cent. To those who know the taluka and the tenure the cynical nature of these remarks will become at once apparent. The statement that the khots and dharekaries have long enjoyed the benefits of rapidly increased cultivation is quite erroneous as Captain Wingate's report shows that there was no uncultivated land left at all ever since the very early days of British rule, and cultivation was already carried even to the tops of the hills.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT UNSYMPATHETIC.

We can assert without fear of being found fault with, that in addition to this oppressive policy or enhancements, the Bombay Government has hitherto dealt with the ryot and the landholding classes in a very unsympathetic manner even in famine and plague times. I know that Lord Northcote has got a sympathetic and generous heart and I am sure that he will in the end rise superior to all fallacious and petty considerations and order his subordinates to act in the spirit of the generous sentiments expressed by the Government of India. The whole question is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government whose decision is awaited by the public with great anxiety and expectation. I need not here refer to any other particulars of the last famine administration except by referring to the recent Resolution of the Government of India in connection with the Famine Code. Some of the changes sought to be effected by it are no doubt salutary, but the abolition of the minimum wage will not, I think, receive general approval. The whole resolution breathes a spirit of sympathy and statesmanship, which gives an assurance of a satisfactory settlement of all questions arising in connection with Famine Administration. I will conclude this portion of my remarks by praying that His Excellency the Viceroy will be pleased to more fully examine the Bombay Revenue Policy and try to bring it more effectually in line with his wishes. There cannot be a more effective condemnation of the Revenue Policy hitherto pursued in Bombay than that uttered by His Excellency Lord Northcote at Ahmedabad. His Lordship admitted that although Gujerath was deriving all the vaunted benefits of the Bombay Revenue Policy for more than forty years, and although throughout that time there was never any failure of rains, yet when the pinch came, the ryots not only did not show any capacity for resisting the effects of famine but were entirely helpless and had to be either fed by Government or had to starve. A policy which has resulted in such effects after uninterrupted operation for forty years stands self-condemned. It is a matter of wonder that on this particular question Government forget that they are the landlords and the ryots are their tenants, or else, how are we to account for the fact that while as regards all other landlords such as Zamindars and Khots the Government have enacted laws to restrict their demands as against their tenants, Government do not provide for legislative restrictions on their own demand on their tenants. I only hope and trust that His Excellency the Viceroy will realise this situation and inaugurate a policy of fixity by legislation either on the lines laid down by that noblest of our Viceroys Lord Ripon or on such other lines as appear proper to his Lordship. All we want is a definite legislative provision whereby the rent of the State tenantry may be regulated.

OTHER TOPICS.

The President next referred to agricultural banks and education. In regard to higher education he said, The Bombay Central Colleges are not in a position to give adequate accommodation for all those who are desirous of prosecuting their studies under the University Course, and the heads of those Colleges themselves would desire that there should come into existence several Secondary Colleges which would relieve them of a great burden. The Gujerath College, though under the management of a committee, is trammelled in its administration by rules made by Government which make it impossible for them to work the institution efficiently without more funds. The rule that the Principal should be an Englishman makes it necessary that the other professorships should be starved and consequently if more funds cannot be assigned by Government, this rule, at least, ought to be abrogated so that native gentlemen of proved ability may be engaged as Principals on lower pay.

He referred to the need for hostels in connection with some of the colleges and proceeded to dwell on the need for technical and commercial education. The President also touched upon the Police Commission and the Medical administration referring especially to the question of the remuneration of the Clerk to the Insolvency Court. He further dealt with the subject of the excise duty on cloth and the neglect by the Government of India of Bombay's needs in the matter of railway.

MERCHANTS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The President proceeded: One cannot omit to notice the complaint recently raised about the representation of the Bombay Presidency on the Supreme Legislative Council in the name of the trade interests of Bombay. As a matter of fact, I think there cannot be any question that in the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale we have got a representative there who gives us more than satisfaction, and we all have good reason to congratulate the Presidency upon the fact. The complainants themselves do not find any fault with the Hon'ble gentleman. But they go far as to ask for a special trade franchise. Now, looking at the matter from a dispassionate point of view, the question arises as to whose fault it is if trade interests suffer in this matter. Why do not the merchants of Bombay interest themselves in the general question that affects the interests of the inhabitants of this Presidency or of country generally? We Congress men desire that all interests should be represented at our meetings and deliberations, and we have never refused a respectful hearing to any man who has grievance to relate or a suggestion about Indian welfare to make. Why, then, should the trade of Bombay fight shy of the Congress? Why should merchants not join the movement, and if there are any defects in its working, and I dare say there are why should they not come in and correct them? Perhaps there are reasons for this attitude of aloofness. European merchants, who are mere birds of passage probably consider that they have no interest in the country. They only look to their own gains, and to a speedy retirement. The native merchants perhaps consider with some exceptions that the Congress movement is not favourably viewed by by Government, and, therefore, they probably consider it more compatible with their self interest to remain away than join in the movement. As regards the European merchants their indifference to the questions relating to the welfare of the people of the country is oftentimes manifest. The representatives of trade on the local Legislative Council do good ground for such an assertion by the way they behave. They seldom seem to take any interest even in the debates that take place in it on questions of vital importance, and except that of the Honorable Mr. Moses you seldom hear any voice raised by them, let the subject be that of finance, or education, or land tenure. They do not appear even to try to understand what is going on, and like the official members it appears they also feel it to be their duty to vote by mandate. So long as they preserve such an attitude it is easy to [illegible] their exclusion from the Congress representation.

THE REMISSION OF TAXATION.

After referring to the question of the Provincial Contracts and recent Bombay Registration, the President in conclusion said:—This year we have to congratulate the Government and ourselves upon reduction of taxation, a circumstance which has not happened during the last twenty years. The duty on salt has been reduced by 8 annas on the maund, and the lower level of taxable income for income-tax has been raised to Rs. 1,000. Both these matters have been conspicuous among the Congress demands for a long time and the fulfilment to a certain extent of those demands not only gives us satisfaction but ought to inspire us with a confidence that whatever cavillers may say we shall be heard, and our demands will meet with fulfilment. This reduction of taxation ought evidently to give the Congress cause a great lift. It clearly demonstrates the fact that our endeavours on behalf of the people of the country are not carried on in vain, and that our claims to voice the real grievances of the people and to assist the Government of the land by showing to them the paths of improvement are justifiable. This reduction of taxation will bring appreciable relief to poor people and is by itself a great boon. Of course, we would like the salt duty to be still more lowered. The cattle of the country have deteriorated, the stamina of the population has gone down, and the powers of our soil have got exhausted, and all these cannot be improved unless you make salt much cheaper than it will be by the present reduction of duty.

Apart from this reduction of duty a present benefit can usefully be conferred upon the poor people of the country if salt earth is made duty free, and I trust the Bombay Government will see their way to allow that article to be used by the populace without restriction. The administration of the income-tax too is carried on in an oppressive manner. In the town of Bombay itself there appears a desire on the part of the officials entrusted with the work to pitch the demand inconsiderately high, and the grievance is notorious in the mofussil. Of course, all taxation causes complaints, but there is a limit to just exaction, and if it be passed, the levy becomes tantamount to extortion. But apart from these considerations we ought to feel doubly grateful for these concessions, even though moderate, because they are not only a reduction of taxation, but are a sort of a gift to the nation by our illustrious King-Emperor on the occasion of the celebration of his Coronation at Delhi, which was carried out on such a grand scale of magnificence. We have the great good fortune of having as our Governor His Excellency Lord Northcote, who has endeared himself to the people of the land by his open-handed generosity and large charity. He has inaugurated a departure from the policy of secrecy which prevailed during some of the past administrations, and has, wherever he could, tried, as in his speeches in Gujerath, to take the public into his confidence. In this His Excellency has closely followed the example of the Viceroy, who never loses an occasion of taking the general public straight from his heart. Under these circumstances it is our duty to be equally frank, and without fear of being misunderstood, to express ourselves with confidence and boldness. But at the same time in all expression and pleadings we must preserve the spirit of humility and loyalty because, as was very truly said by His Excellency the Viceroy, the paramount condition of the British Government being able to effect that regeneration of the country is the unquestioned supremacy of British rule. Gentlemen I need not say that we are thoroughly loyal to that rule. There are no additional assurances required from me or from you that we sedulously cherish that sentiment. The fact has been recognised to be above question, and although we sometimes came across officials who confound loyalty to the throne of our Sovereign with unquestioned obedience to their own wishes, yet on the whole the attachment of India to the throne of the mighty Empire over which the sun never sets stands out distinctly as a proud possession both of the rulers and the ruled in this land. (Applause).

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN IN CEYLON.

MOTORING AND THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

His Highness the Aga Khan is at present in Ceylon and "Colombo Observer" representative was courteously accorded an interview at the Galle Face Hotel by His Highness. The Indian Cricket team to visit England next season is heartily supported by His Highness who informed the reporter that he had promised £330 sterling towards the guarantee fund in connection with the expenses of the team. In regard to a brief announcement by an Indian paper last week to the effect that the Aga Khan had offered a cup for

COMPETITION AMONG MOTORISTS

in Calcutta our reporter elicited that it was not for motorists in Calcutta but in Bombay. I am going to give a cup said he to some of my friends in Bombay for competition and I am leaving the conditions to be arranged by them and these are somewhat undecided yet. The motor car is quite a new thing in India as yet, continued. His Highness and it is hoped this will be a means of popularising it. You see, I am a great believer in industries added the speaker tersely, and the present state of the industries of India is in no proportion to what it should be. He then went on to remark on the frequency of famines in India and attributed this not to agricultural scarcity but to money famine. The absence of money in the country, said he is the actual cause of trouble He explained this as in reference to the Railway and other facilities, and while admitting that the country was ramified with Railways, he thought, that there was considerable room for improvement. His Highness is said to be an enthusiastic motorist and with a touch of enthusiasm it was that he said I firmly believe that fifty years hence motors will play a part in the national life of India almost as great in commercial life as Railways. For this reason in a humble sort of way chiefly as an amusement and sport for the wealthy but eventually for the benefit of the people, I am going to

OFFER A CUP

to a committee of my friends, I am leaving the conditions entirely to them. His Highness proceeded to explain that the rules would be very lax and that probably in a year or so there would be an exhibition. There will probably be a race and an exhibition alternately and the winner will, in addition to becoming the holder of the cup for ten years, receive a prize of Rs. 1,000. Of course, he remarked the idea is that Rs. 1,000 is not much for a person who competes will have to spend about Rs. 15,000 on [illegible], but it is [illegible] to encourage the use of the machine. He [illegible] twenty years [illegible] in the modes of [illegible] and that [illegible] will help to develop [illegible] industrial [illegible] of the country in every way by being cheaper and playing in places [illegible] to the Railway Engine.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vundravandas Ramjee presiding. The following is the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to lay before you their twenty-first annual report of the working of your mills for the year ending 31st December, 1902, together with balance-sheet and profit and loss statement for the same period. From the accounts you will see that there remains a balance of Rs. 17,807-12-0 after deducting Rs. 60,000 to the fund for the depreciation of machinery, which your directors have written off. The balance your directors propose to deduct from the previous loss. Owing to the depressed condition of the mill industry and to make your concern as sound and flourishing as possible the directors have decided to write off as above Rs. 60,000 to depreciation of machinery, and with the same view the agents have voluntarily given up as they did in previous years the whole of their commission amounting to Rs. 52,435-12-3 for which thanks of the shareholders are due to them. They further recommend to transfer Rs. 50,000 from the reserve fund and write off the previous loss account to that extent, for which your sanction is required. Thus the amount to the debit of profit and loss account will stand at Rs. 80,561-5-6. Your directors are glad to inform you that your mill continues to work satisfactorily as in the previous six months. Your company's property, including buildings, machinery, and their accessories, shafting and gearing, stock and stock in process are insured for Rs. 13,11,000 and cotton, yarn, cloth and stores for Rs. 3,93,000, aggregating Rs. [illegible]. Two of your directors Messrs. Vundravandas Ramjee and Narotamdas Thackersey retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. Your directors request you to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1902, were received and adopted, and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. After customary compliments to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	12	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	27	28	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	18	16	26
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	47	48	77
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	31	19	24
G Mahim and Worli	29	18	31
Water Division	1	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	20
Total	169	154	258
Same date last year	102	87	168

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	10	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	25	23	46
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	16	13	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	49	37	69
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	25	23	26
G Mahim and Worli	19	15	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	23
Total	150	13[illegible]	240
Total plague deaths to date	258,721	118,40[illegible]	
Same date last year	70	58	167

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th April.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Thursday next the 30th instant, at 9 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time. At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance. Admission to the Prize giving this year will be by Ticket for all except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who attend in Uniform. Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White). Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th April.

1. Leave of absence for six months from 1st May 1903 has been granted to Gunner W Robertson.

By Order,
J. J. MARSLAND, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMAN COMMENTS ON THE KING'S TRAVELS.

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin writes (April 3):—

The "National-Zeitung" notes that its information with reference to the impending visit of King Edward to Rome is confirmed. The well informed Berlin journal adds:—"Should King Edward VII. also pay a visit to Paris a pacific symptom could be discerned in this meeting with President Loubet precisely as in the meeting with the King of Italy; and, as we have already pointed out, it would be interpreted in Germany in this sense."

The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" devotes a long article to "King Edward on his travels." It begins by saying that England has manifestly failed to enjoy her "splendid isolation" as thoroughly as her statesmen would have liked the world to believe. Even before the death of Queen Victoria there was a "rapprochement" with Germany which would presumably have become much closer if the well known instinctive dislikes of both nations had not falsified the calculations of diplomacy. King Edward's habitual reserve is described as harmonising well with English Constitutionalism, and it is alleged that with the phlegm which is characteristic of his nature, he has not honoured the German Empire with any specially striking compliments." Nevertheless, both he and his Ministers have repeatedly exhibited their readiness to keep on good terms with German policy. The fleets of the two countries co-operated in Venezuela "to the chagrin of the Jingoism which is so widespread among the countrymen of the King," but there was no evidence of any intimacy which went beyond the practical necessities of the situation. It is recognised, that British statesmen fulfilled their obligation to Germany in spite of popular opposition. Yet the expression "an Anglo German alliance," which was repeatedly employed in that connection was entirely misleading for the two countries only make arrangements with regard to particular point in their spheres of interest. The only alliances which England has are with Japan and with Portugal which King Edward makes the first stage in his journey. The British alliance is undoubtedly of immense value for Portugal "whether she remains a colonial Power or desires to dispose of her colonial possessions. Attention is directed to certain aspects of the alliance with Great Britain which have been unpopular in Portugal but it is nevertheless recognised that the Portuguese in view of their political and financial weakness, must appreciate the advantage of possessing so powerful a friend.

The relations of Great Britain and Italy are next reviewed in their present and in their recent aspects and, finally, there is a reference to the possibility of a visit of the King to Paris which would be regarded "as a fresh guarantee for the peace of the world." There is, of course, an allusion to the attitude of French public opinion during the Boer war "which will now give place to more friendly feelings. The Berlin Conservative journal says: Should the British Sovereign during his journey find occasion to revive his old personal relations with France by a visit to Paris, this event will likewise be regarded without any signs of particular interest on our part. England and France come into contact sometimes in a friendly, sometimes in a hostile way at such a large number of points that presumably some considerable time will elapse before their diplomatic relations assume the form of a complete understanding.

Berlin, April 3 (Reuter).—Commenting on the King's visit to Portugal, the Post to-day points out the strategic importance to Great Britain of the Portuguese Alliance.

The Tägliche Rundschau complains of British policy generally, and particularly as regards Portugal. It expresses the opinion that Germany has every cause for dissatisfaction, declaring that the Germans have paid dearly for the treaty of 1898. "We abandoned the Boers," it concludes, "and what have we in return?"

Writing again on April 5 the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says:—

The present cue of those who are responsible for the formation and the expression of public opinion in this country seems to be to make as much noise as possible about the approaching visit of King Edward to Paris and to discuss it in every possible aspect, in the hope that possibly some chord may be touched which will not harmonise with the pacific, personal, and political character of the King's journey. It is, moreover, a favourite idea in certain German quarters that cordial relations between England and France must always cause uneasiness in St. Petersburg, and that the necessary consequence of this anxiety would be a rapprochement between Germany and Russia. It will be desirable during the next few weeks, as, indeed, it is advisable at all times, to keep an eye upon all attempts to excite Russian suspicions with the object of embarrassing M. Delcassé and of representing in a particularly favourable light the advantages of German friendship to Russia.

The Post deals to-day with certain French influences which it regards as hostile to England, although it admits that King Edward's visit is at present anticipated almost everywhere in France with the most cordial satisfaction. It is insinuated that certain French politicians desire friendly relations with England precisely in order to make Russia a little "anxious," and, in fact their Anglophil tendencies are mainly in the nature of coquetry. Then there is the French colonial group with reference to the feelings of which the information accepted in Berlin is perhaps a little out of date since this party is credibly reported to be by no means so averse from a good understanding with England as its German spokesmen imagine. Even in Berlin however a good many lessons were learnt during the South African war. Nothing can be adduced here which would show that there was ever any serious prospect of a policy on the part of the French Government which would have hampered the activities of Great Britain in the great struggle from which she has recently emerged. It was not France which considered the Boer war to be a favourable moment for pressing extravagant schemes of Weltpolitik and naval expansion nor did any well informed French journal ostentatiously announce that France "must keep her hands free in order to take advantage of an English defeat in any part of the world. Declaration of this kind were reserved for the Cologne Gazette in its elaborate exposition of German policy during the darkest days of the war.

The correspondent concludes:—It is satisfactory to find the Post, after a long review of various aspect of King Edwards journey, arriving at the reassuring conclusion that the visits which are essentially acts of courtesy will in view of King Edwards tried and trusted love of peace take place within the limits of the existing political constellation of Europe, and that on the whole they will leave things as they were.

THE BRITISH NAVY AND THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The Times of April 8 says:—We reported yesterday that sudden orders had been received on Monday by Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe second in command of the Channel Squadron to put to sea at once with his battleships his destination being it was believed Gibraltar. We understand that these orders were sent in consequence of the decision of his Majesty's Government to detach four battleships under the rear-admirals command to assist at the reception of President Loubet at Algiers. Naval squadrons from Russia and Italy will also be present on this occasion in addition to the ships of the French Republic. The British vessels will come straight home after the function is over, a circumstance which emphasises the compliment thus paid to the French nation.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen, April 3 "Times".—There was a State dinner last night at 7-30 at the Palace. The German Emperor had on his right Queen Alexandra. The King proposed the health of the Emperor William, thanking him for his visit. The Kaiser replied in a speech which was very courteous, but absolutely without political significance. He offered thanks for the hearty welcome he had received from the King and people, and expressed his pleasure at his appointment as Admiral of the Danish Fleet and his sense of obligation at being invited to the country personally in the name of Germany to congratulate the oldest King in Europe.

The Press to-day unanimously approves the reception accorded to the Kaiser yesterday by the King and the people of Denmark.

The correspondent telegraphed on April 5:— The visit of the Emperor William shows increasing prospect of proving a great political success. The general feeling is very favourable to the Emperor, who has been untiring in his determination to see all the famous museums, picture galleries, and buildings that Copenhagen has to show. Yesterday he decided to postpone his departure for 94 hours in order to see the Danish National Historic Museum in Frederiksborg, about 30 miles from Copenhagen. In Thorvaldsen's Museum he made a short speech on the character of the great sculptor's art. He has bought a large silver statuette of a Danish sailor, saying that it should be placed on board the Hohenzollern to serve as a constant reminder to German sailors of a nation for which he felt the warmest regard, and to which he would henceforward be closely linked by his appointment to the position of a Danish admiral.

The Emperor afterwards visited Roskilde, about 16 miles from Copenhagen, and laid a magnificent wreath on the tomb of the late Queen Louise. In the cathedral he bowed before the monument of King Christian IV., who lived in the 17th century, and, turning to his suite, said, He was, indeed, a great hero.

DEPARTURE.

April 5 "Times".—This morning the Emperor, King Christian, Queen Alexandra, and the Empress Alexander attended divine service in the Marble Church. His Majesty lunched with the royal family, after which, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Prince Valdemar, he made a trip by special train to Frederiksborg, where he saw the National History Museum. At seven o'clock he dined with King Christian, and shortly afterwards left the palace. King Christian and all the gentlemen of the royal family accompanied him to the harbour, where the Kaiser entered the royal barge and proceeded on board the "Hohenzollern," which hoisted the flag of a Danish Admiral. The "Hohenzollern" will leave early to-morrow.

Copenhagen, April 7 (Reuter).—On his departure from here the Emperor William sent the following telegram to the King of Denmark:—

To his Majesty the King.

My heart prompts me once again to express my warmest thanks for the never-to-be-forgotten happy days which I have been permitted to spend with you in the circle of all your dear ones. From the day of the splendid reception which you and the inhabitants of your beautiful capital prepared for me until the last moment when I had to bid you farewell my visit has afforded me unalloyed pleasure. Accept my special thanks for having received me into your family circle, and rest assured that I shall from this time forth regard myself as a son of the House. I pray God that He may make your approaching birthday a day of joy both for you, your House, and your people, and that He may still long preserve you in unimpaired health.

WILHELM.

Berlin, April 7.—The German Emperor who arrived at Kiel from Copenhagen on Monday, returned to Berlin to-day. His Majesty's visit to the Danish Court and capital is generally acknowledged to have been very satisfactory and successful.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

The following telegram are published:—

Constantinople, April 4 "Times."—In their audiences yesterday Baron Calice and M. Zinoviev, the Austro Hungarian and Russian Ambassadors pressed upon the Sultan the advisability of the immediate military occupation of all the Albanian centres such as Mitrovitza Prishtina Jakova Liuma, Prisren &c. The Sultan promised prompt compliance.

Sofia April 5 "Times"—The greater part of the district of Okhrida is reported to be practically in a state of insurrection. At the towns of Okhrida Prilip and Krushevo, the shops are stated to be closed.

The Turkish troops which had surrounded two revolted villages on the northern side of Lake Okhrida were themselves surrounded by armed bands from 12 villages in the neighbourhood. It is stated that the Turkish losses exceeded 30 men

SOFIA, April 6 "Times".—According to the Vecherna Poshta a private telegram received this evening from Nish states that last night large numbers of Albanians attacked the town of Okhrida and massacred the Christian inhabitants. Official confirmation of the news is not yet forthcoming.

The state of affairs in the vilayet of Adrianople is daily becoming more serious, and threatens soon to divide public attention with Macedonia. Numerous insurgent bands have made their appearance, especially in the districts of Malo, Tirnovo, and Lozen. One of the bands, numbering 36 men, after a conflict with Turkish troops near the village of Kochash, succeeded in crossing the river Arda and burnt the village of Jubreil, afterwards retiring to the mountains.

AFGHANISTAN, RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

(Concluded from page 4.)

From a source which I have every reason to consider an impartial one, it is stated that the drilling and arming of those levies were done, not so much with the intention of keeping them for any length of time within the Afghan border, properly speaking, as for the object or organizing them to some extent, and then allowing them to go back, with the good rifles in their possession. Without vouching for the correctness of this view, I mention it as being not quite lacking in probability.

Of the Russian attempt to place a diplomatic envoy of theirs in the Ameers capital, the "Times" writer remarks: "It is true that Russia avowedly limits her desire for direct intercourse with Kabul to commercial matters. But without seeking to impugn the sincerity of that limitation, one may well ask how the line is to be drawn, nowadays, between commercial and political relations, when Russian policy more especially has shown in other quarters such conspicuous success in using the leverage of commercial enterprise for the promotion of political ascendency.

Now, would it not be better to leave the little compliment about "not seeking to impugn the sincerity of a limitation" altogether out of such a discussion? How about the sincerity of an assurance once given to Queen Victoria in person, on the word of a gentleman, which ran thus;—"His Imperial Majesty looks upon Afghanistan as completely outside the sphere within which Russia may be called upon to exercise her influence. No intervention or interference whatever, opposed to the independence of that State, enters into his calculations." That gentlemanly promise was followed, a few years later, by the secret treaty for waging war in India! And when this scheme was detected, the invasion of Afghanistan was successfully undertaken, and General Lumsden put to flight.

RUSSIA'S AIM.

But what is to be done now? I believe matters can still be restored, not conciliando, but by showing firmness towards Russia, and thus giving renewed confidence to the Afghans. Some, I know, are already whispering about another, preferable plan—namely, dividing Afghanistan with Russia. If that were done, I am convinced the fate of India would be sealed. The advice in question may be that of Russian agents, or of dupes of Russian policy; but it is opposed to the interest of England and to the cause of human progress.

Before the last war of Russia against Turkey I had a conversation of an hour upon Eastern and Indian affairs with Mr. Disraeli at the House of Commons, where I was dining with a Liberal member, a friend of his. The interview was sought by the Tory leader. I found him strangely confident that Russia meant no new mischief in Eastern Europe, and fully convinced that her Asiatic conquests had no dangerous ultimate aim. I expressed exactly contrary views. I foretold, in the presence of the Liberal member, that a new war against Turkey was coming, and as to the pushing forward of Russia through independent Tartary, that "Russia's final aim was India." I wound up the conversation with this remark:—I believe Russian autocracy will never rest, as long as it has great power, until England has been brought down from the pinnacle, of her greatness. Russia knows of what value India is for the commercial prosperity of this country: a prosperity in which the working classes of the English towns are deeply interested. Hence the Russian Government will always aim at coming nearer and nearer to India, by first pushing in the outer bulwarks such as Turkestan, Turkey and Persia. When that work is done, she will try to bring about the final catastrophe and convulsion That was said in the early seventies I still hold that view—now even more so, if that were necessary, or not too obvious.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MARAS GINGELLY.

The total area sown with gingelly in ryotwari villages in Madras up to the end of March last is 658,200 acres, or about 10 per cent. more than that of last year. It also exceeds the average of five years by 2 per cent. and that of ten years by 6 per cent. The increase is marked in the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Salem, Madura, and Tinnevelly, districts and is attributed to timely rainfall. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair, and the outturn for the whole Presidency is estimated at 71 per cent. of the normal.

Including the probable sowings in the remaining months of the current year, the area under gingelly and its yield for the whole year are estimated on the basis of the reports received from local officers as shown below.

	Acreage.	Acs.
(1)	Estimated area for 1902-1903	797,000
(2)	Area for 1901-1902	72[illegible],7[illegible]0
(3)	Average for five years	73[illegible],900
(4)	Do. ten years	726,000
(5)	Item (1) exceeds item (2) by 10 per cent.	
(6)	Do. (3) by 8 "	
(7)	Do. (4) by 10 "	
	Outturn.	Tons.
(8)	Estimated yield of 1902-1903	30,300
(9)	Yield of 1901-1902	26,900
(10)	Average yield of five years	27,600
(11)	Do. ten years	27,200
(12)	Item (8) exceeds item (9) by 13 per cent.	
(13)	Do. (10) by 10 "	
(14)	Do. (11) by 11 "	

BRITISH SUCCESS IN SOMALILAND.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSS.

The War Office has issued the following announcement from Colonel Swann:—

Bohotle, April, 2 (via Aden, April, 4) to the Secretary of State for War.

Major Sharp's flying column returned to Damot, all well, this morning, after week's successful operations in a southerly direction from that place.

Camel Corps pushed on to within twenty miles from Galadi, but failed to obtain communication with Manning.

Total result: Enemy's loss, ninety-eight killed; captured 2,000 camels and 6,000 sheep.

Indian contingent, B. C. African, Somali Mounted Infantry, and Camel Corps returned to Bohotle with captured camels as short of water Damot. Rain expected soon.

A DISAPPEARING ENEMY.

Describing the advance of General Manning's force to Galadi, from the Obbia (Italian) side, Mr. Bennet Burleigh in the "Telegraph" says,—

General Manning with his guns and infantry, reached Dudub yesterday (March 30), and found there a small zareba held by a few footsore and dismounted troops, Major Kenna, with the rest of his little column, having gone forward on the previous night to Galadi on hearing that there were but few of the Mullah's people there. We bivouacked nine miles to the west, in the bush, and this morning, the 31st, we started at five o'clock and reached Galadi at nine a.m.

The place turns out to be a bigger version of Galkayu—white, bare, and stony, with many wells and not much water. The road thither lay through stony, bare ground, with the leafless, blasted trees withering on the arid plains. We learn, through our prisoners, that the Mullah, taking with him his headquarters, and the Ogaden and Dolbahanta tribes, left a month ago for either Dollo Gergolubi, or Farfan, but many of the Midjartin, Merelian, and other local Somali tribesmen remained, some trekking off to the south, others to the north and east, with their herds.

Major Kenna reached Galadi at eight o'clock on the morning of March 30. From the trees in the outskirts of the place he saw a small number of the enemy there. Sending a party of the Boers under Lieutenant Scott to the westward, and the King's Royal Rifles Mounted Infantry to the eastward, he advanced with his main body and tried to surround the spearmen, but the latter bolted, and a great hunt began into the bush Boers and British vigorously galloping their tired horses in a pursuit which continued for four miles. They killed nine of the enemy, taking a like number of prisoners, with 162 camels and a lesser number of sheep. There were no casualties on our side. The burghers behaved with great dash.

The Mullah had with him enormous herds of camels, and many riflemen. The prophet, it is stated, has grown fat. The Sultan of Nur is with him. The local Somalis profess to hate him, on account of his cruelty and the way in which he has starved them.

It is reported that a quantity of the Mullah's stock with some prisoners, has been captured by a party from Damot en route to the Nugal Valley. It is further stated that the Abyssinians are blocking his flight to the west. The Mullah sent them a present of many cattle to secure a safe passage.

The Mullah offers 500 rupees for every white man's head, but says he wants General Manning to be taken alive. The British have offered 500 rupees to any spy giving information leading to the capture of the Mullah.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE KILLING TRADE IN SOMALILAND.

In his annual report on the trade of the Somaliland Protectorate, Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Cordeaux says: The total trade of the Protectorate (duty and non-duty paid) for the year under report, amounted to 1,05,61,651rs., showing a decrease of 8,08,024rs., as compared with the previous year, and of 21,11,528rs. on the figures of 1899-1900. The principal feature of the year is the decline in the trade of Zaila, both import and export, to the value of nearly 75,000 or a decrease of 25 per cent. on the average value of the trade for the three preceding years. The sole cause of this decline, other conditions having remained normal, is the French Jibutil Harrar Railway which is now approaching completion and which already carries to and from Jibutil a large portion of the Harrar trade which was formerly the monopoly of the Zaila caravan road. Zaila will eventually be dependent for its existence on an insignificant local trade supplemented by an irregular and precarious carrying trade to Harrar.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN ASSAM.

In the House of Commons on Friday, April 3.—Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India whether an inquiry has been instituted into the allegations made against the excise administration of Assam in a memorandum issued by Mr. James Buckingham, C. I. E., on behalf of the tea planters; if so, what was the nature of the inquiry, and when will the report be published.

Lord George Hamilton: The Chief Commissioner of Assam has referred the complaints and recommendations contained in Mr. Buckingham's memorandum to the local officers for inquiry and report. I cannot say when the investigation will be completed.

INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT RUPEE PAPER.

On Monday, April 6.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will consider favourably a proposal of the Chambers of Commerce in India to the Government of India to guarantee payment of interest on Government rupee paper enfaced for payment of interest in London at the fixed rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.

Lord George Hamilton: The proposal to which the hon. member refers has not been laid before me by the Government of India. Should it be submitted to me it will receive careful consideration, but I cannot now give any indications of the probable decision.

RED SEA LIGHTS.

Sir James Fergusson asked the President of the Board of Trade: Whether the four new lights at the southern end of the Red Sea have been erected for several months; and, if so, what is the obstacle to their being utilised; and whether there is yet any prospect of a light being erected at the eastern end of the Gulf of Aden.

Mr. Gerald Balfour: The four new lights referred to have been erected, but the lighting has been delayed owing to a dispute as to the amount due for their construction. With regard to the proposed light at the eastern end of the Gulf of Aden I would refer my right hon. friend to the reply given by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs on November 11 last to a question by the hon. member for Ross and Cromarty. That reply was to the effect that the shipping interests are not agreed in regard to the proposal, and that no settlement has been arrived at. There is no subsequent change in the situation. If my right hon. friend has any further questions to ask on this subject, perhaps he will put them to the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Sir J. Fergusson asked whether the Board of Trade were not anxious to supply lights so much wanted for many years.

Mr. Gerald Balfour said it was well known that there was great difficulty in connection with these lights involving much correspondence.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Dr. Farquharson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that 500,000 people died last year in India from plague, and of the spread of the disease, will consider the advisability of sending out a commission consisting of practical sanitarians, with a scientific expert at their head, to investigate the causes of the disease and devise a remedy.

Lord George Hamilton: The hon. member is probably not aware that the subject of plague in India has recently been investigated by a very strong commission, fully competent to deal with it in its scientific administrative, and sanitary aspects. Their report is accepted as the standard authority on the matter, and has been of the greatest value to the Indian Government in combating the disease.

INDENTURED COOLIE LABOUR.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he has received any report from the Government of India as to the result of the conference between that Government and a commission which was sent from Natal recently to India for the purpose of settling the conditions regarding indentured, coolie labour; whether, on the expiry of their indentures, the labourers will be at liberty to remain in the colony without being compelled to pay a poll tax; and if he will lay the papers on this subject on the table of the House.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have not yet received a report from the Government of India on the subject referred to in the hon. member's question.

THE PACIFIC CABLE AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

On Tuesday, April 7.—Mr. Runciman asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the opening of a subsidised cable service across the Pacific has resulted in a loss of revenue to the Indian Government by the falling off of transit traffic across India, and, if so, whether his Majesty's Government, or the Colonial Governments concerned, propose to pay any compensation to the Indian Government.

Lord George Hamilton: Some loss of revenue to the Indian Government has no doubt occurred owing to the Pacific cable having been opened for traffic, but there does not appear to be any ground for claiming compensation.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

HOME.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. Dr. Wace has been appointed Dean of Canterbury.—The confirmation of the election of Bishop Ryle to the See of Winchester took place on the 3rd.—The late Dr. Stevenson, of Largs, has left £50,000 to the United Free Church of Scotland and £11,400 to other institutions.—The East Manchester Conservative Association having expressed regret at the Prime Minister's attitude with reference to the Church Discipline Bill, Mr. Balfour says he fears that the abolition of the veto, which has never been misused by a single living prelate, would divide the Church, and would not prevent Romanizing practices.

Education.—The Rev. A. C. Headlam has been elected Principal of King's College, London.—Mr. G. F. Stout has been elected to the chair of Logic and Metaphysics at St. Andrews.

Football.—Durham, by beating Kent on the 4th, retain the Rugby Union County Championship.—Scotland beat England that day in an Association match.—Dulwich College beat L'Ecole Albert le Grand, Paris, on the 6th at Dulwich, by four goals and three tries to nothing.

Ireland.—The smallpox outbreak in Dublin is extending. The number of cases treated had reached 74 by Monday.

Law.—The High Court has ordered the suspension of the schemes for the application of funds arising from the sale of New Inn and Clifford's Inn (about £100,000) until it can be seen whether it is not possible to establish in London a great school of law.—Andrew Knos, merchant, for knowingly possessing stolen French and Belgian bonds, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—The charge against Ralph Belcher, British Consul at Beira, of converting to his own use £566 received by him in his official capacity, has been dropped, the money having been repaid.—The charge of forgery against Samuel Dougal in connection with the mysterious disappearance of Miss Camille Holland was further investigated on the 2nd at Saffron Walden. Sir F. Jeune has given Miss Holland's executors leave to presume her death.—The three men charged with mutiny and murder on board the barque Veronica were again before the Liverpool stipendiary on the 2nd, when a long statement by the prisoner Smith was put in.—A writ of sequestration has been issued against Lady Granville Gordon. There is evidence that she has an income of £2,000 a year, which has been paid into her bank by trustees.—Mr. R. Ganthony has obtained judgment against the "Daily Express" for £200, owing to a paragraph stating that his drama, "A Message from Mars," only developed into a success after being re-written by Mr. G. Hawtrey.

London.—The Water Board held its first meeting on the 2nd inst.

Military.—Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton has been appointed Quartermaster-General, and Major-General Lane Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.—Colonel C. M. Watson outlined before the National Service League on the 6th a scheme of universal military service.

Parliament.—In the House of Commons on the 2nd, after some discussion of the housing question and the salaries of Civil Service clerks, a resolution was passed sanctioning an Ireland development grant of £185,000. The Army Annual Bill passed through Committee; a Bill forbidding the sale of pistols to persons under 16 received its second reading. On the 3rd, the Merchant Shipping (Light houses) Bill was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and rejected by 114 to 103. The Drunkenness and Registration of Clubs (Ireland) Bill was rejected by 102 votes against 79. On the 6th, the Government's Port of London Bill was introduced and the Scottish Licensing Bill was read a second time.

Political.—Mr. Chamberlain referring to a statement that the Government will go to the country in the autumn on the question of an enormous extension of local government in Ireland and that the scheme has his support, has replied that the statement is absolutely untrue as regards both himself and the Government.—A number of Labour representatives have published a protest against the appropriation of the Budget surplus in remission of income tax. They suggest the repeal of the sugar duty instead.—On the 2nd instant Lord Selborne spoke in Glasgow, Lord George Hamilton at Northampton, and Lord Londonderry at Walsall, while Lord Balfour received deputations on the Scottish Licensing Bill.—Mr. Wyndham, speaking in Manchester on the 3rd, said it was no good peddling with the Irish land question, though we must not weaken our Imperial credit or place on the taxpayers a burden which would sap their elasticity.—Mr. Walter Long spoke that night at St. Albans.—The Treasury has agreed to a vote of £3,000 in aid of the Engineering Standards Committee.—Mr. J. W. Wilson, M.P., for North Worcestershire, has informed the local Liberal Unionist Association of his secession from the Unionist party.—Mr. Gerald Balfour received on the 6th a deputation protesting against the granting of pilot certificates to aliens. Mr. Balfour said he would bring the matter before the Admiralty.

Rackets.—The Inter-University Doubles match was played on Monday at the Queen's Club, and was won by Oxford by four games to three.

Sales.—The Turner collection of modern English and Continental pictures was sold on the 4th, the 166 lots realizing £29,125.—The sale of the Murdoch coins realized £6,829; a sale of early English silver brought in over £6,000.

The Jubilee of the Manchester Free Library was celebrated on the 3rd when a message from the King was read.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Tasmanian elections have gone against the Government which has resigned.

Canada.—The movement of immigration into the North-West continues with unabated energy.

Hongkong.—The Chinese have petitioned for the reappointment of Sir Henry Blake as Governor.

Newfoundland.—The Budget submitted on Friday, in the House of Assembly shows a surplus for the past year of dls.64,000. For the current year the surplus is estimated at dls.30,000.

New Zealand.—The revenue for the past year exceeds estimates by £300,000.

Somaliland.—Galadi was occupied by the British forces on March 31 without opposition.—Major Sharp's flying column returned to Damot on April 2 after a week's successful operations in a southerly direction. They killed 98 of the enemy and captured 2,000 camels and 6,000 sheep. The Mullah is reported to be at Walwal, three days' march north-east of Galadi.

South Africa.—At a mass meeting in Johannesburg last week a resolution against Asiatic labour was carried by acclamation.—At a by-election in Prieska, where the Bond was formerly all-powerful the Progressive candidate has been defeated by only seven votes.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President addressed the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburg on April 1, and next day spoke in Chicago, referring especially to the Monroe doctrine.—The President spoke on the 3rd at Milwaukee on the trusts, and at Minneapolis next day on the tariff, practically abandoning the idea of revision.

Labour.—The epidemic of strikes is spreading, and is causing great losses.

FOREIGN.

King Edward's Journey.—King Edward arrived at Lisbon on the 2nd inst, and landed in company with King Carlos, the two Sovereigns being greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by immense crowds. Lisbon was brilliantly decorated. On the 3rd King Edward and King Carlos made an excursion to the beautiful Royal castle at Cintra. Returning to Lisbon, the two Sovereigns held a reception of the Diplomatic Corps, and King Edward received deputations from the Chambers. Later on there was a brilliant firework display on the Tagus. On the 4th King Edward and King Carlos visited the museum of the Geographical Society, and an address was presented to King Edward, his Majesty making a cordial reply. In the evening there was a gala performance at the Sao Carlos Theatre. On Sunday, the 5th, King Edward received and acknowledged addresses from British residents in Lisbon and Oporto. On the 6th King Edward reviewed in Lisbon the cavalry regiment of which he is honorary colonel, and in the afternoon was present with King Carlos at a bull-play.—Our Lisbon Correspondent describes the great satisfaction felt by the Portuguese in King Edward's visit, and the pleasure at what they regard as a fresh confirmation of the Anglo-Portuguese alliance.

China.—Our Shanghai Correspondent says that the revised American commercial treaty generally follows the lines of that negotiated by Sir J. Mackay but has some important modifications.—The Dowager-Empress and the Emperor on Sunday visited the Western Tombs, and then proceeded to the new Palace at Pao-ting-fu. Enormous expense was incurred in this journey.—There are symptoms of public excitement in Japan on account of Russia's non-evacuation of Manchuria.

Denmark.—The German Emperor landed in Copenhagen on the 2nd and received a very hearty greeting. At a State banquet that night King Christian proposed the health of the Emperor, who replied in a speech which was without political significance. The Emperor left Copenhagen on the 5th.

France.—In the Chamber, on the 6th, M. Jaures began his speech in favour of a reopening of the Dreyfus case. He caused an angry altercation between M. Brisson and M. Cavaignac by producing a remarkable communication to the latter from General de Pellieux.

Germany.—A new Imperial loan of about £13,500,000 is being floated.—An army order has been issued on the maltreatment of soldiers.

Holland.—The Dutch railway servants and dockers decided on Sunday to proclaim a general strike over all the lines to communication on land and water, including the docks at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dordrect, and Zandaam. The strike began next day.

Morocco.—Mulai Mohammed the Sultan's brother, was proclaimed as Sultan with enthusiasm by a large gathering of the Riff tribes on the 3rd. The Court at Fez is described as apparently indifferent to the seriousness of the situation.

Russia.—An Imperial Ukase abolishes the system by which peasant communities are collectively responsible for the taxes of their members.—General Bobrikoff has been given practically dictatorial powers over Finland.

Servia.—There was a riot in Belgrade on Sunday, when two civilians and two gendarmes were killed.

Spain.—Serious riots by students occurred in Madrid on the 3rd and 4th inst.

Turkey.—The situation is believed to be very much the same as on the eve of the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876. Our Sofia Correspondent sends painful details of the fight in the district of Istib, when the Turks are alleged to have destroyed the village with artillery, and inflicted barbarities on the inhabitants. According to a private telegram from Nish, a large number of Albanians on Sunday night attacked Okhrida and massacred the Christian inhabitants. A three days' fight in the district of Melnik is reported. Our Correspondent is of opinion that the Macedonian Bulgarians have now got out of hand, and that no foreign influence will avail to arrest the progress of the revolutionary movement.—Further details are published of the attack on the Russian and Consul at Mitrovitza.—The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors last week urged on the Sultan immediate military occupation of all the Albanian centres, and the Sultan promised prompt compliance.—The "Novoe Vrmya" accuse France of thawarting Russian policy in the Balkan region.

Obituary.—Mrs Neve, of Guernsey, believed to be the King's oldest subject, died on April 4 in her 111th year. Maj. Gen. C. Cookworthy died on the 1st.—"Times."

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF COTTON TO MANCHESTER.

MASS MEETING TO BE CALLED.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations was held in Manchester on April 3, with Mr. C. W. Macara in the chair. The first business was connected with the refusal of the Government to deal with the Indian import duties this year, and after discussion the following resolution was adopted unanimously, and the secretary (Mr. Smethurst) was instructed to forward it to the Secretary of State for India.

This Committee desires to express its great dissatisfaction at the decision of the Indian Government not to deal with the import duties this year, and considers this as a breach of faith. It asks the Government to reconsider the question at the earliest opportunity, as it is a matter of great importance not only to the Lancashire cotton industry but also to our Indian Empire.

The following letter, addressed to Mr. Smethurst, the secretary, was also read from Mr. R. J. Allen, secretary of the Manchester Cotton Association:—

"At a meeting of the Board of this Association held on Wednesday last I was instructed to draw the attention of your Committee to the vigorous and determined effort that is being made by the owners of some of the steamers plying between the American cotton ports and Liverpool to check the direct importation of American cotton to Manchester. Some of the ship-owners are issuing bills of lading giving the option of delivery at Liverpool or at Manchester, with transhipment at Liverpool at the same rate of freight, and if the shipowner ascertains that the cotton is going to a spinner in an interior town he offers him a monetary inducement to allow it to be forwarded by rail from Liverpool instead of completing the transaction by transhipping the cotton at Liverpool and delivering it at the Manchester docks. The shipowner is able then to tempt the spinner to have his cotton forwarded by rail to the mill, because if he sent the cotton on to the Manchester docks he would have to pay Liverpool dock and town dues, masterporterage and the barging to Manchester. The directors believe that the Federation will see that this attempt to destroy the direct shipment of cotton to Manchester requires to be vigorously combated in the interests of the whole of the trade. It is, of course, perfectly clear that if the attempt should succeed—that is to say, if the steamers plying between American cotton ports and Manchester ceased to run because full cargoes were not obtainable within a reasonable time and the Liverpool shipowners had the trade entirely in their own hands—all the special inducements now offered would be at once withdrawn, and the spinners would be entirely in the hands of the Liverpool shipowners. I am therefore instructed to say that the directors of this Association respectfully suggest that it might be advisable for the Federation to co-operate with the Cotton Association in the endeavour to prevent the importation of cotton by steamers to Manchester from being prejudiced by the attack that is now being made. The important point is to bring home to all spinners who are importing cotton that it is to their interest to support the steamers which will bring the cotton to the Manchester docks. The directors feel that if the trade thoroughly realised the situation they would be united in determining to take the necessary action. It is suggested that a joint meeting of the spinners who are members of the Federation and the Cotton Association might be extremely useful in attaining the desired object."

After discussion the Federation appointed a committee to consult with the committee of the Manchester Cotton Association and other bodies interested in this matter with a view to calling a mass meeting. It is expected that the joint committee will meet immediately after the Easter holidays to make the necessary arrangements.

MINERAL DISCOVERIES IN EAST AFRICA.

GOLD IN PAYABLE QUANTITIES.

The "African Standard" (Mombasa) states:—We hear on the best authority that the East Africa Syndicate have found gold near the Lake, yielding about two ounces to the ton, and have taken a stretch of land ten miles wide and 100 miles long, or possibly a little more. We also hear that coal has been found near Molo Station under such conditions that as a paying proposition it is assured.

If our information be correct, and have every reason to believe it is so, an era of prosperity has at last dawned on East Africa, and the influx of white men, consequent on the opening up of the mines, must have the inevitable effect of improving the conditions of life in this country. It is even possible that we may get Land Laws under which a man may take up a piece of ground and make a living out of it.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, there being a brisk rise at Calicut, Goa, Belgaum and Colombo, and a brisk fall at Sholapur and Nagpur. Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature is about normal in most districts. The maximum varied from 112° at Cuddapah to 84° at Dwarka and the minimum from 67° at Jacobabad to 83° at Mangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Lahore Dwarka, Indore, Karwar and Masulipatam. Humidity has considerably increased at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Veraval, Surat, Ratnagiri, Belgaum Bangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Cochin.

Weather continues fine with more or less cloudy skies in the south.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th April, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·700
Temperature of the Air	degrees	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·1
Dew Point		72·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·638
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	93·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79·2
General Directions of wind.*		N, NNW, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	351

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hiar is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECHES.

President Roosevelt has a new claim to immortality. He will figure in the history of wireless telegraphy as the first man whose speeches have been sent across the Atlantic without wires. There have been only ten Presidents who have been able to reflect that their orations were being read in this country the morning after they were spoken in America, but Mr. Roosevelt is the first man in the world whose speech has been sent 4,000 miles in a few hours without any visible link. There was something curiously fitting in the breakdown of the Marconigraph after the first day's messages to the "Times." When the Atlantic cable was laid in 1858, President Buchanan exchanged congratulations with Queen Victoria upon the additional link between the two nations, but within a fortnight the cable ceased to speak.

THE KING AND THE PRESIDENTS.

That was a link indeed; the cable which lay silent along the ocean bed weighed two thousand five hundred tons and had cost half a million of money. It is a striking example of the advance of human skill that within half a century of the first message being sent along this cumbrous cable an American President should find his winged words flying through the air and appearing in print in London at few hours after he has uttered them. It is interesting, too, to note that King Edward, who received the first wireless message across the Atlantic from President Roosevelt, went to America forty years ago on the invitation of the President who sent the first cable message to Queen Victoria.

WHEN THE POPE CAME TO LONDON.

The report—since contradicted—that King Edward would visit the Pope during his stay in Rome, reminds us that Pope Leo was once in London, and was present at a State reception at Court. He is the only Pope, it is said who ever walked down Piccadilly. It was in 1846 when he was still Archbishop Pecci, that Leo XIII. came to London spending a month in town, where he lived for a few days as an Ambassador's guest, but for the most of the time in rooms off Piccadilly. Lord Palmerston received him, on the introduction of the Austrian Ambassador, and Dr. Pecci was present in the House of Commons when Daniel O'Connell spoke.

THE ENGLISHMAN AT THE VATICAN.

If it were possible, as has been suggested, that King Edward should visit the Vatican on his visit to Rome, the Pope would be sure to recall his interview with Queen Victoria, of which he is never tired of talking to English pilgrims. The Queen and the future Pope had met before at Brussels, where Archbishop Pecci was then Papal Nuncio and while he was staying in London the Archbishop was present at two State functions, and saw the Queen a third time in private audience. Leo the Thirteenth's friendly feelings towards England are well known; he has been more favourably impressed by Englishmen than his predecessor, who once offered an Englishman a cigar, "Thank your Holiness, but I have no vices," stupidly remarked the Englishman, and the Pope, equal to the occasion, said, "This isn't a vice; if it was you would have it."

WHEN THE KAISER SAW THE POPE.

There is another excellent story of a visit to the Pope, this time Pope Leo, which Prince Herbert Bismarck is not fond of having recalled. The Emperor William, loth to leave Rome until he had seen all the sights, could not forbear a visit to the Pope, though he was in the capital as the guest of the King, and he drove one day to see the Pontiff in his Palace. The Emperor and the Pope were together half an hour, and it is said that the conversation was becoming almost painful when the two mighty potentates were interrupted by the entrance of the Kaiser's brother. Outside, the door an unseemly struggle for precedence had occurred. A gentleman of the Papal Court had protested against the entry of the Prince, and Count Herbert Bismarck who asserted himself and declared that A Prussian Prince could not hang about, reminded the officer of the Vatican that he was Count Herbert Bismarck That may account for but it does not excuse your conduct said the Vatican official.

POPE AND EMPEROR.

The Pope was not greatly pleased with the Kaiser "This young man he said soon after, "having acceded to the German throne, has been making a round of visits to European Courts. . . . He came to see me; it was an act of courtesy, and I was glad to receive him. I had much to say to him but just as I was beginning my discourse he interrupted me by calling in his brother, in order to present him to me. After that I had no further opportunity of speaking privately to him. I did not find that the young Emperor resembled his late father whom I personally knew and liked and with whom I have conversed for more than an hour at a stretch. He was a wise and good Prince very well read intelligent and large minded. His manners were perfect. The Pope added that the Emperor's presence in Rome was calculated to strengthen his enemies and not to benefit the Vatican and it was clear that his impression of his Royal visitor was not of the happiest kind.

THE ACTOR AND HIS AUDIENCE.

Mr. Forbes Robertson has every right, of course, to call the talkers in a box at the Lyric Theatre to order the other night, and most people will sympathise with the actor who has to perform his part disturbed by the chatter or thoughtless behaviour of those he is doing his best to entertain. It is not long since an actor stopped a play to protest against the reading of a newspaper by a gentleman in the stalls, refusing to go on until the paper was put away; and though it may not be easy to decide exactly which party in such a case is strictly correct in the legal sense, there is no doubt as to the side on which common sense lies. Even in a political meeting, where newspapers are common enough and the man who has no time to waste reads his paper while the dull speaker is on his feet, such incidents are disconcerting, but they are intolerable at the theatre or the concert.

"COULDN'T WAIT."

There is nothing to be said, of course, of the man who leaves the theatre as a protest against a play and most people forgive the man who has the courag to rise in the stalls and declare that certain scenes in certain plays are a disgrace to the management of a theatre and to the Censor of Plays who permits them to be staged. One may have a sneaking sympathy, too, with the man who was tired at the end of a long first act, and who, reading the notice that Between Acts I. and II. there is an interval of twenty-five years, took up his hat and coat and left, Muttering that he was afraid he couldn't wait so long One's sympathy goes out, also, to the long-suffering actor who has not had his salary for months, and who demands it at a cricital moment in the play, as a condition of not leaving the stage.

ENTERTAINERS AND THE PUBLIC.

It is obvious, however, that if the actor has right of his own, he has a duty also to his public, and it may be said with reason that the public which pays the piper has nothing to do with the quarrel between the man who arrange the tune. There has been a surfeit of unpleasant stage incidents of late. The other day Madame Melba refused to appear at a concert because she could not conduct it as she desired, her manager insisting on some arrangement to which she objected, and an audience at the Vienna Opera was astonished a few weeks ago by the sudden stoppage of a well-known performer in the middle of the opera with a threat not to continue unless his salary were at once forthcoming. Madame Patti was once in the same situation, and Colonel Mapleson brought her half the sum and paid it on account. Thereupon Madame Patti, the story goes, put on one stocking and waited. By another effort the colonel managed to find the balance of the amount due, and, putting on the other stocking, Madame Patti went on to the stage.

DRAMA OFF THE STAGE.

Not all the drama at the theatee is behind the footlight. It was at one of the best-known theatres in the metropolis that the stage carpenters, sceneshifters, and supers struck work at the end of the second act of a play and refused to allow the curtain to be drawn up until their arrears of pay had been received. The manager told them that he had not enough money in hand to pay their demands, but that he would divide among them the night's takings if they would proceed, and when the curtain went up again the audience little guessed that there had been a play within a play in the few minutes of waiting. At the end of the play £35 was found in the box office, and when six shillings each had been handed round the men went home and the theatre closed its doors.

THE LATE ARRIVAL.

The late arrival is the common nuisance at the theatre and many unpleasant scenes have been due to him—or her. There was a remarkable incident at a West-end theatre a few years ago when a party arrived with tickets for stalls which were already occupied. The play was proceeding and it was not easy to see what was wrong, but presently the seats in question were vacated by their occupants and occupied by the new comers. Then, when the confusion seemed over a search was made for a missing hat and muffler, and a third time the attendants appeared to look for a case of opera glasses. It transpired that the trouble had arisen through the first occupants of the seats having been booked for the wrong theatre, and not having discovered their mistake until the second party reached the theatre.

DR. DEMPWOLFF, who succeeded Professor Koch as head of the German expedition for the prevention of malaria in German New Guinea, states that he has discovered the existence of an aquatic insect which destroys the Anopheles mosquito, said to be the originator of malaria. He purposes to cultivate these useful insects by artificial means, and, in this way hopes to exterminate the malaria mosquito.

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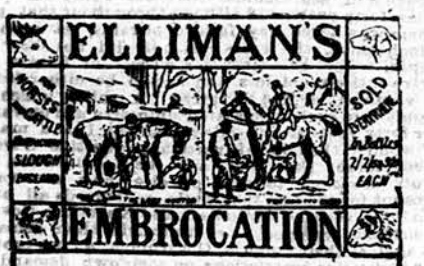

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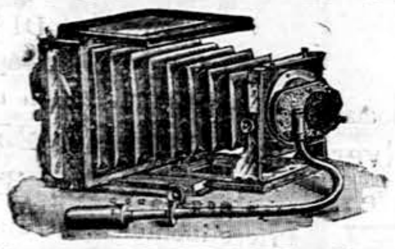

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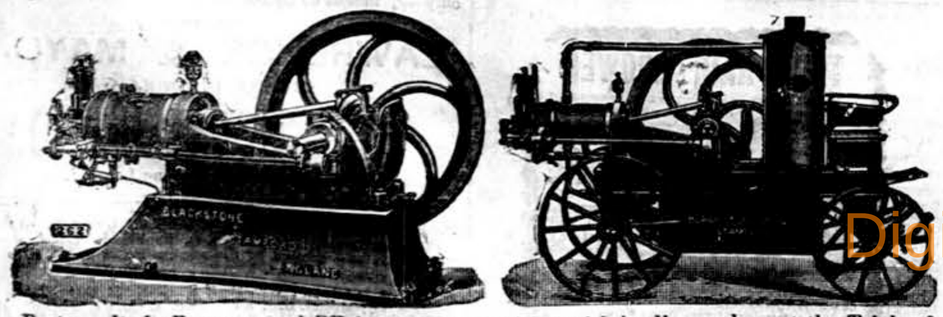

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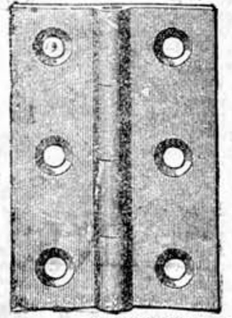

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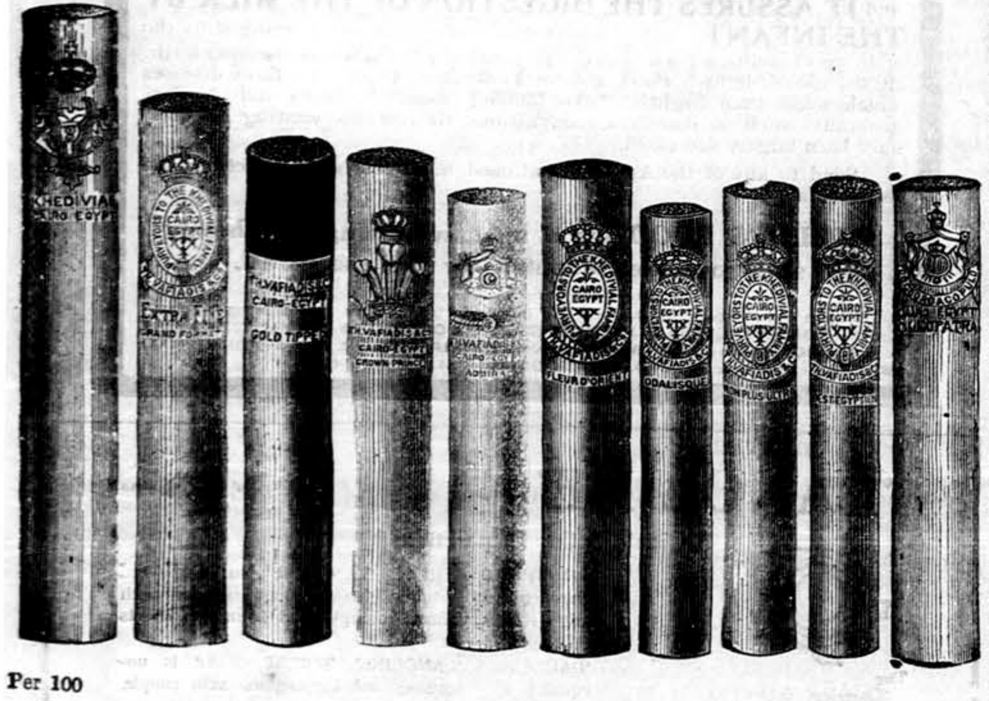

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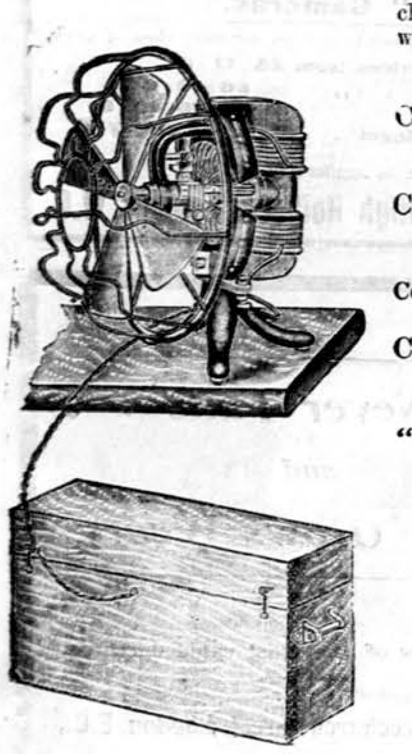

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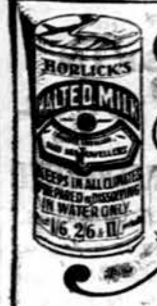

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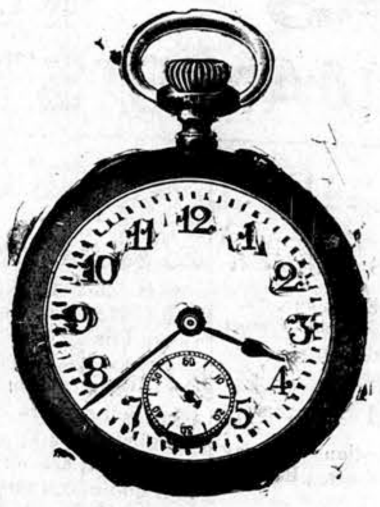

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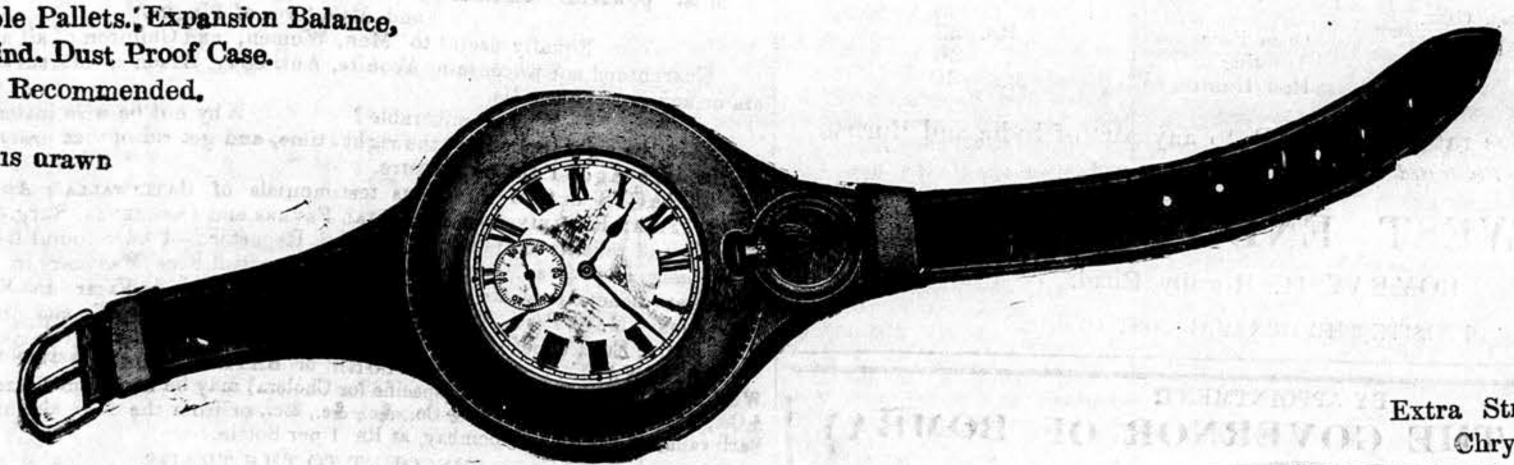

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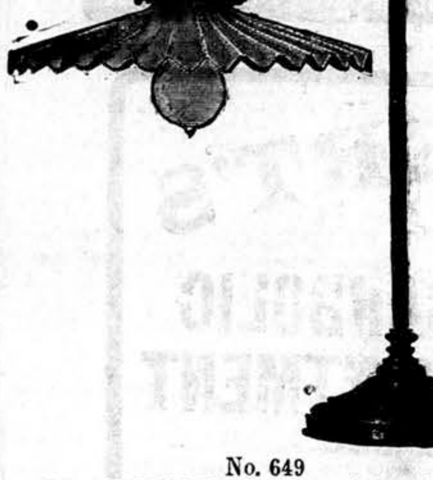

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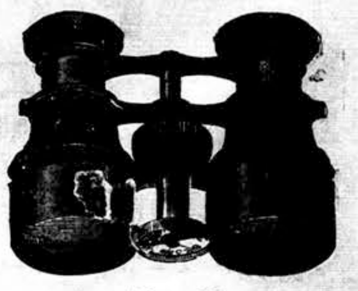

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